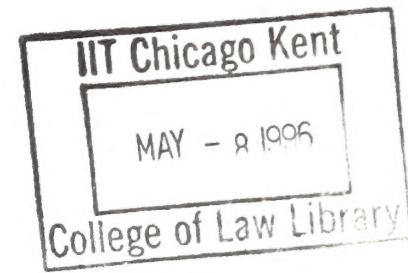


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<http://www.sos.state.il.us/depts/index/division.htm>

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

1) Heading of the Part: Raccoon, Opossum, Striped Skunk, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Coyote and Woodchuck (Groundhog) Hunting

2) Code Citation: 17 Ill. Adm. Code 550

3) Section Numbers: 550.20
550.30

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 1.13, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 3.5, 3.27, 3.28 and 3.29 of the Wildlife Code [520 ICS 5/1.3, 1.4, 1.13, 2.1, 2.2, 2.6, 2.7, 2.33, 3.5, 3.27, 3.28 and 3.29].

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This Part is being amended to increase the length of hunting seasons in the North and South Zones; to add two new sites in Regions I and V; to change site name in Region IV; to expand hunting opportunity on one site in Region IV.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking does not affect units of local government.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Comments on the proposed rule may be submitted in writing for a period of 45 days following publication of this notice to:

Jack Price
Department of Natural Resources
524 S. Second Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1787
217/782-1809

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION
SUBCHAPTER b: FISH AND WILDLIFE

PART 550
RACCOON, OPOSSUM, STRIPED SKUNK, RED FOX, GRAY FOX, COYOTE AND WOODCHUCK (GROUNDHOG) HUNTING

PART 550

Section	General Regulations
550.10	General Regulations
550.20	Statewide Regulations
550.30	Raccoon, Opossum, Striped Skunk, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Coyote and Woodchuck (Groundhog) Hunting on Department-Owned, -Leased or -Managed Sites

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 1.13, 2.1, 2.2, 2.6, 2.7, 2.30, 2.33, 3.5, 3.27, 3.28 and 3.29 of the Wildlife Code [520 ICS 5/1.3, 1.4, 1.13, 2.1, 2.2, 2.6, 2.7, 2.33, 3.5, 3.27, 3.28 and 3.29].

SOURCE: 5 Ill. Reg. 8833, effective August 25, 1981; codified at 5 Ill. Reg. 10636; emergency amendment at 5 Ill. Reg. 11593, effective October 20, 1981, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired March 17, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 10714, effective August 20, 1982; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 10782, effective August 24, 1983; amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 16038, effective November 22, 1983; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 21593, effective October 23, 1984; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 16204, effective October 9, 1985; emergency amendment at 9 Ill. Reg. 18151, effective November 12, 1985, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired April 11, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 16649, effective September 22, 1986; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 9540, effective May 5, 1987; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 11730, effective June 30, 1988; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 10598, effective June 19, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 10788, effective June 20, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 1598, effective August 2, 1991; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 11078, effective June 30, 1992; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 10795, effective July 1, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 10090, effective June 21, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 11787, effective August 3, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 550.20 Statewide Regulations

a) Raccoon, Opossum

- 1) Zones: The State of Illinois is divided by U.S. Rt. 36 (New Rt. 36) into a Northern Zone and Southern Zone.
- 2) Northern Zone hunting dates: November 5 through the next following January 25, 20, except as noted in Section 550.10(a) above.
- 3) Southern Zone hunting dates: November 10, 45 through the next following January 30, except as noted in Section 550.10(a) above.
- 4) Hunting hours: November 5 in the Northern Zone and November 10

The full text of the proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

is in the Southern Zone open for hunting at sunrise; during archery deer season, raccoon and opossum bow hunting hours shall coincide with the statewide archery deer hunting hours as specified in 7-otherwise-hours-are-unrestricted; Section 2.26 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/2.26]; otherwise, hours are unrestricted.

5) Daily limit and possession limit: None.

b) Red fox and gray fox

- 1) Hunting dates: November 10 to 15 through the next following January 31, except as noted in Section 550.10(a) above.
- 2) Hunting hours: Opens November 10 to 15 for hunting at sunrise; during archery deer season, red fox and gray fox bow hunting hours shall coincide with the statewide archery deer hunting hours; otherwise, hours are unrestricted.
- 3) Daily limit and possession limit: None.

c) Coyote and Striped Skunk

- 1) Hunting dates: Year around except as noted in Section 550.10(a) above.
- 2) Hunting hours: One-half hour before sunrise to sunset, except during the red fox and gray fox hunting season when statewide hunting hours are unrestricted, and except during archery deer season when coyote and striped skunk bow hunting hours shall coincide with the statewide archery deer hunting hours.
- 3) Daily limit and possession limit: None.

d) Woodchuck (groundhog)

- 1) Hunting dates: June 1 through the next following March 31, except as noted in Section 550.10(a) above.
- 2) Hunting hours: Sunrise to sunset.
- 3) Daily limit and possession limit: None.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 550.30 Raccoon, Opossum, Striped Skunk, Red Fox, Gray Fox, Coyote and Woodchuck (Groundhog) Hunting on Department-Owned, -Leased or -Managed Sites.

a) All the regulations in 17 Ill. Adm. Code 510-General Hunting and Trapping apply in this Section, unless this Section is more restrictive.

b) For sites where hunter quotas exist and permits are required a drawing shall be held prior to the opening of the season. The date of the drawing shall be announced by the Department by public announcement and the drawing shall be held at the site. The number of permits per site shall be determined pursuant to 17 Ill. Adm. Code 510.20.

c) .22 rimfire firearms permitted from sunset to sunrise unless otherwise specified.

d) Coyote and striped skunk season shall coincide with the statewide fox season unless otherwise specified.

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

is in the Southern Zone open for hunting at sunrise; during archery deer season, raccoon and opossum bow hunting hours shall coincide with the statewide archery deer hunting hours as specified in 7-otherwise-hours-are-unrestricted; Section 2.26 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/2.26]; otherwise, hours are unrestricted.

e) No woodchuck (groundhog) hunting allowed unless otherwise specified.

f) Statewide regulations as provided for in this rule apply at the following sites (exceptions are in parentheses):

Anderson Lake Conservation Area (all hunting to begin after the close of duck season)

Argyle Lake State Park

Banner Marsh State Fish and Wildlife Area

Big Bend State Fish and Wildlife Area

Big River State Forest

Cache River State Natural Area

Campbell Pond Wildlife Management Area

Carlyle Lake Lands and Waters - Corps of Engineers Management Lands

Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area (subimpoundment area closed 7 days prior to and during the southern zone waterfowl season)

Dog Island Wildlife Management Area

Eldon Hazlet State Park (north of Allen Branch and west of Peppenhorn Branch)

Ferne Clyffe State Park - Cedar Draper Bluffs Hunting Area

Fort de Chartres Historic Site (muzzleloading firearms or bow and arrow only)

Horseshoe Lake Conservation Area - Alexander County (Public Hunting Area except Controlled Hunting Area)

I-24 Wildlife Management Area

Johnson Sauk Trail State Park (archery only; coyote and fox only; season shall coincide with archery deer season on this site)

Kaskaskia River State Fish and Wildlife Area (Doza Creek Waterfowl Management Area closed 7 days prior to and during duck season)

Kidd Lake State Natural Area

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

Kinkaid Lake Fish and Wildlife Area

Marseilles Wildlife Area (coyote and fox only; fox statewide season; coyote opens with fox season - February 28; hunting hours 1/2 hour before sunrise - sunset)

Marshall County Fish and Wildlife Area (raccoon, opossum only; season opens day after duck season)

Mississippi River Fish and Waterfowl Management Area (pools 25 and 26)

Mississippi River Pools 16, 17, 18, 21, 22 and 24 (groundhog hunting allowed) (c)

Oakford Conservation Area

Panther Creek Conservation Area (statewide seasons for coyote and striped skunk)

Peabody River King State Fish and Wildlife Area (West subunit only)

Pike-County-Conservation-Area-at-hunting-closes-November-30-in-area-A-at-all-hunting-closes-December-15-in-area-E)

Randolph County Conservation Area

Ray Norbut State Fish and Wildlife Area (all hunting closes November 30 in area A; all hunting closes December 15 in area C)

Rend Lake Project Lands and Waters

Sangamon County Conservation Area

Sangamon State Fish and Wildlife Area (statewide seasons for coyote and striped skunk)

Shawnee National Forest, Oakwood Bottoms and LaRue Scatters (season closes 7 days before opening of duck season and remains closed through the duck season; at Oakwood Bottoms non-toxic shot only)

Siloom Springs State Park

Tapley Woods State Natural Area (shotguns or muzzleloading rifles only may be used from sunset - sunrise)

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

Trail of Tears State Forest

Turkey Bluffs State Fish and Wildlife Area
Washington County Conservation Area

Weinburg-King State Park (c)(d)

Wildcat Hollow State Forest

Witkowsky State Wildlife Area (coyote and fox only; season shall coincide with archery and firearm deer season at this site; archery only during the archery season at this site; coyote only during firearm deer season)

Woodford County Fish and Wildlife Area (raccoon, opossum only; season opens after duck season)

g) Statewide regulations apply except that hunters must obtain a permit from the Department; where hunter quotas exist, permits are allocated as described in 550.30(b); permits must be in possession while hunting; the permit must be returned by February 15 or hunter will forfeit hunting privileges at that site the following year (exceptions are in parentheses):

Chauncey Marsh (obtain permit at Red Hills State Park Headquarters)

Clinton Lake State Recreation Area

Crawford County Conservation Area

Fox Ridge State Park

Green River State Wildlife Area (all hunting begins on the day after upland game season; raccoons, opossum and fox close with statewide season; skunk and coyote close the last day of February)

Hamilton County Conservation Area

Hidden Springs State Forest

Iroquois County Wildlife Management Area (season opens the day after Permit Pheasant Season)

Rankakee River State Park (no rifle or handgun hunting allowed; the furbearer hunting season opens the day after the last day of

DEPARTMENT NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

the site's upland hunting seasons through statewide close of respective seasons for furbearers except skunk and coyote close with fox season)

Kickapoo State Park

Lake Shelbyville - Eagle Creek State Park (sunrise to sunset only; shotgun only)

Lake Shelbyville - Eagle Creek Wildlife Management Area
Lake Shelbyville - Raskaskia and West Okaw Wildlife Management Area

Lincoln Trail State Park (season opens day after second firearm deer season; closes December 20; hunting hours sunset to sunrise only; raccoon only)

Middlefork Fish and Wildlife Management Area

Ramsey Lake State Park

Saline County Fish and Wildlife Area

Sand Ridge State Forest

Sangchris Lake State Park (fox, coyote and skunk hunting only; statewide seasons for fox, coyote and striped skunk except during waterfowl season only hunters pursuing waterfowl or upland game in accordance with site-specific regulations set forth in 17 Ill. Adm. Code 530 and 590 may take fox, coyote and skunk; shotgun only)

Site M (statewide seasons for coyote and striped skunk)

Stephen A. Forbes State Park

Ten Mile Creek State Fish and Wildlife Area (statewide coyote, striped skunk, and groundhog hunting allowed)

Walnut Point Fish and Wildlife Management Area (season opens day after second firearm deer season; closes December 20; hunting sunset to sunrise only; raccoon only)

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

1) Heading of the Part: The Taking of Wild Turkeys - Fall Archery Season

2) Code Citation: 17 Ill. Adm. Code 720

3) Section Numbers:

Proposed Action:

Amendments

Amendments

Amendments

Amendments

Amendments

Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 of the Wildlife Code (520 ILCS 5/1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11).

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This Part is being amended to open 13 new counties to hunting; add Marshall State Fish and Wildlife Area; and change the name of Pike County Conservation Area to Ray Norbut State Fish and Wildlife Area.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect?
No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking does not affect units of local government.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Comments on the proposed rule may be submitted in writing for a period of 45 days following publication of this notice to:

Jack Price
Department of Natural Resources
524 S. Second Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1787
217/782-1809

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis: This rule does not affect small businesses.

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 1996

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (S)

CHAPTER I: TITLE 17: CONSERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION
SUBCHAMBERED BY: DICK AND GARRY LTD.

PART 720 THE TAKING OF WILD TURKEYS - FALL ARCHERY SEASON

THE TAKING OF WILD TURKEYS - FALL ARCHERY SEASON
9 Seasons and Counties Open to Hunting
inside Turkey Permit Requirements
Permit Requirements - Landowner/Tenant Permits
Hunting Regulations
Hunting at Various Department-Owned or -Managed Sites
Hunting or Stocking of turkeys (Decoys)

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10, and 2.11 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11].

Section 720-10 Hunting Seasons and Counties Open to Hunting

a) Season: Statewide season October 1 through the first second Thursday after in January 10, closed during firearm deer season, as set out in 17 Ill. Adm. Code 650.

b) Open Counties:

Adams	Marion
Alexander	Marshall
Bond	Mason
Brown	McDonough
Bureau	Menard
Calhoun	Mercer
Carroll	Monroe
Cass	Montgomery
Clark	Morgan
Clay	Ogle

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT / S)

CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ENSURANCE
STRUCTURED BY DIVISION AND SECTION

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THE TAKING OF WILD TURKEYS - FALL ARCHERY SEASON

Hunting Seasons and Counties Open to Hunting

Statewide Turkey Permit Requirements

Turkey Permit Requirements - Landowner/Tenant Permits

Statewide Hunting Regulations

Regulations at Various Department-Owned or Managed Sites

Leasing or Stocking of turkeys (Permitted)

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10, and 2.11 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11].

Natural Resources Conservation for a fee of \$5.00. Non-resident turkey hunters shall be charged \$50.00 for wild turkey hunting permits. Applications for wild turkey permits must be mailed to: Department of Natural Resources Conservation - Fall Archery Wild Turkey Permit 524 S. Second Street, Room 210 P.O. Box 19446 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9446

b) Applicants must complete all portions of the permit application form. Incomplete applications will be rejected and fees returned. Each applicant must submit a personal check or money order for his/her individual application. Applicants submitting applications within three weeks of the season will not be guaranteed receipt of permit by start of season.

c) Applications will be accepted beginning the first workday after July 4. All requests must be on an official application form. Permits are

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT / S)

CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES ENSURANCE
STRUCTURED BY DIVISION AND SECTION

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THE TAKING OF WILD TURKEYS - FALL ARCHERY SEASON

Hunting Seasons and Counties Open to Hunting

Statewide Turkey Permit Requirements

Turkey Permit Requirements - Landowner/Tenant Permits

Statewide Hunting Regulations

Regulations at Various Department-Owned or Managed Sites

Leasing or Stocking of turkeys (Permitted)

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10, and 2.11 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/1.3, 1.4, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11].

Section 720-10 Hunting Seasons and Counties Open to Hunting

turkey hunters shall be charged \$50.00 for wild turkey hunting permits. Applications for wild turkey permits must be mailed to:

Department of Natural ResourcesConservation - Fall Archery Wild Turkey Permit
 524 S. Second Street, Room 210
 P.O. Box 19446
 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9446

b) Applicants must complete all portions of the permit application form. Incomplete applications will be rejected and fees returned. Each applicant must submit a personal check or money order for his/her individual application. Applicants submitting applications within three weeks of the season will not be guaranteed receipt of permit by start of season.

c) Applications will be accepted beginning the first workday after July 4. All requests must be on an official application form. Permits are

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

not transferable and refunds will not be granted.

d) A \$3.00 service fee will be charged for replacement permits issued by the Department, except when permits are lost in the mail then there will be no charge.

e) It shall be unlawful to:

- 1) Submit more than one application for the same person.
- 2) Provide false and/or deceptive information on a permit application form. In addition to criminal charges, individuals found guilty of violating this section shall have their application rejected, permit revoked, and fees forfeited. The procedure by which an individual may appeal an application rejection, permit revocation, and the forfeiture of fees is set forth in 17 Ill. Adm. Code 2330 (Department Formal Hearings Conducted for Rulemaking and Contested Cases).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 720.40 Regulations at Various Department-Owned or -Managed Sites

Statewide regulations shall apply for the following sites, except those sites designated below by asterisk (*) shall be open to archery turkey hunting without regard to firearm deer season. Those sites followed by (1) require hunters to check in and check out. Those sites followed by (2) require hunters to obtain a permit from the site before hunting:

* Anderson Lake Conservation Area (1)

Argyle Lake State Park (1)

Beaver Dam State Park (2)

Big Bend State Fish and Wildlife Area (1)

Big River State Forest (1)

Cache River State Natural Area

Campbell Pond Wildlife Management Area

Carlyle Lake Lands and Waters - Corps of Engineers Managed Lands Carlyle Lake Wildlife Management Area (subimpoundment area closed 7 days prior to and during the southern zone waterfowl season)

Castle Rock State Park (1)

Chauncey Marsh (2) (permit available at Red Hills State Park)

ILLINOIS REGISTER

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

Crawford County Conservation Area (1)

Dog Island Wildlife Management Area

Ferne Clyffe State Park

Fort de Chartres Historic Site

Franklin Creek State Park (1)

Giant City State Park

Green-River--State--Wildlife-Area-(Monday-and-Tuesday-only-during-the-controlled-pheasant-season)-(1)

Hamilton County Conservation Area (must possess valid site bowhunter permit) (2)

I-24 Wildlife Management Area

Raskaskia River State Fish and Wildlife Area (except that area north of Hwy 154, east of the Kaskaskia River, and south of Rison School Road and Beck's Landing access road)

Kickapoo State Park (2)

Kinkaid Lake Fish and Wildlife Area

Lowden-Miller State Forest (1)

Mackinaw Fish and Wildlife Area (1)

Marshall State Fish and Wildlife Area (2)

MiddleFork State Fish and Wildlife Area (2)

Mississippi Palisades State Park (November 1 through December 31) (2)

Mississippi River Fish and Waterfowl Management Area (Pools 25 and 26)

Mississippi River Pools 16, 17 and 18

Mississippi River Pools 21, 22 and 24

Oakford Conservation Area

Panther Creek Conservation Area

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (S)

Pere Marquette State Park (1)

Pike-County-Conservation-Area-(all-hunting-closes-November-30-in-Area-A7-all-hunting-closes-December-15-in-Area-E)

Pyramid State Park

* Ramsey Lake State Park (2)

* Randolph County Conservation Area

Ray Norbut State Fish and Wildlife Area (all hunting closes November 30 in Area A; all hunting closes December 15 in Area C)

* Red Hills State Park (1)

* Rend Lake State Fish and Wildlife Area

Saline County Conservation Area (1)

* Sam Dale Lake Conservation Area (2)

* Sam Parr State Park (1)

Sand Ridge State Forest (2)

Sanganois State Fish and Wildlife Area

Siloam Springs State Park

Site M (2)

* Stephen A. Forbes State Park (2)

Tapley Woods State Natural Area (1) ~~(2)~~

Ten Mile Creek Fish and Wildlife Area (2)

Trail of Tears State Forest

Turkey Bluffs State Fish and Wildlife Area

Union County Conservation Area - firing line unit - Statewide, season, Public Hunting Area October 1-25 days prior to the opening of goose season, reopens with the close of the Quota Zone goose season

Weinburg-King State Park

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (S)

Wildlife Hollow State Forest

Witkowsky State Wildlife Area (1) ~~(2)~~

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, _____)

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (S)

1) Heading of the Part: The Taking of Wild Turkeys - Fall Gun Season2) Code Citation: 17 Ill. Adm. Code 7153) Section Numbers:Proposed Action:

- 715.10 Amendments
- 715.20 Amendments
- 715.21 Amendments
- 715.25 Amendments
- 715.40 Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 1.20, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/1.3, 1.4, 1.20, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11].5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: This Part is being amended to open Johnson, Monroe and Whiteside counties; open two sites--Ferne Clyffe State Park and I-24 Wildlife Management Area; require that hunters apply for a site specific permit through the Permit Office for Site M; and change name of Pike County Conservation Area to Ray Norbut State Fish and Wildlife Area.6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect?
No7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking does not affect units of local government.11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Comments on the proposed rule may be submitted in writing for a period of 45 days following publication of this notice to:

Jack Price
Department of Natural Resources
524 S. Second Street
Springfield, IL 62701-1787
217/782-1809

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis: This rule does not affect small businesses.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT (S)

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 1996

The full text of the Proposed Amendments begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT(S)

CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION
 SUBCHAPTER b: FISH AND WILDLIFE

PART 715

THE TAKING OF WILD TURKEYS - FALL GUN SEASON

Section 715.10 Hunting Season, Open Counties and Permit Quotas

Statewide Turkey Permit Requirements

Turkey Permit Requirements - Special Hunts

Turkey Hunting Requirements

Regulations at Various Department-Owned or -Managed Sites

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 1.3, 1.4, 1.20, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/1.3, 1.4, 1.20, 2.9, 2.10 and 2.11].

SOURCE: Adopted at 13 Ill. Reg. 14950, effective September 6, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 12421, effective July 20, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 11618, effective August 2, 1991; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 11101, effective June 30, 1992; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 10858, effective July 1, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 10013, effective June 21, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 11806, effective August 3, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 715.10 Hunting Season, Open Counties and Permit Quotas

a) Season: Nine days beginning on Saturday of the Second complete 3-day weekend (Friday, Saturday, Sunday) after October 10.
 b) Open Counties

OPEN COUNTIES

Adams
 Alexander
 Brown
 Calhoun
 Carroll
 Cass
 Gallatin/Hardin (south of Rt. 13 only)
 Greene
 Hancock
 Henderson
 Jackson
 Jersey
 Jo Daviess
 Johnson

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Macoupin
 Marion
 McDonough
 Monroe

Pike
 Pope (north of Rt. 146 only)
 Randolph
 Saline
 Schuyler
 Scott
 Union
 Whiteside

Williamson
 Permit quotas shall be set by the Department of Natural Resources
 Conservation on a county or special hunt area basis.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 715.20 Statewide Turkey Permit Requirements

a) To take, or attempt to take, a wild turkey, Illinois residents must first obtain a "Wild Turkey Hunting Permit" from the Department of Natural Resources Conservation for a fee of \$15.00. Non-resident turkey hunters shall be charged \$75.00 for the first wild turkey hunting permit. If a second permit is obtained, the fee shall be \$25.00. Residents, except those exempted by Section 3.1 of the Wildlife Code [520 ILCS 5/3.1] are required to obtain a hunting license before hunting wild turkey. Permits are issued for a specific county or area and are valid only in the county or area designated on the permit. Applications for wild turkey permits must be mailed to:

Department of Natural Resources Conservation - Turkey
 524 S. Second Street, Room 210
 Springfield, IL 62794-9446
 P.O. Box 19446

b) Applicants must complete all portions of the permit application form. Incomplete applications shall be rejected and fees returned. Each applicant must submit a personal check or money order for his/her individual application. Not more than 6 applications may be submitted for group hunters. Applicants submitting applications within three weeks of the season shall not be guaranteed receipt of permit by start of season.

c) Applications shall be accepted from residents only beginning the first Monday in July. All requests must be on an official application form. Permits are not transferable and refunds shall not be granted. Permits shall be allocated in a computerized drawing to be held in Springfield in which the first choice of county shall be allocated before the second choice is considered. Applications postmarked after

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the third Monday in July shall not be included in the drawing.

d) Permits not issued during the computerized drawing shall be available in a random daily drawing beginning the third Monday in August. All hunters not receiving a permit in the computerized drawing and non-residents may apply at this time for the available permits.

e) Any permits not issued as of the third Monday in September shall also be available in a random daily drawing to those hunters who have previously received one permit. Hunters may obtain a maximum of two permits for the fall gun season.

f) A \$3.00 service fee shall be charged for replacement permits issued by the Department, except when permits are lost in the mail, no charge shall be made.

g) It shall be unlawful to:

- 1) Submit applications for more than one permit for the same person; or
- 2) Provide false and/or deceptive information on a permit application form. In addition to criminal charges, individuals found guilty of violating this Section shall have their application rejected, permit revoked, and fees forfeited.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 715.21 Turkey Permit Requirements – Special Hunts

Special hunt sites are defined as those sites which are owned or controlled by agencies/entities other than the Department, or sites at which the Department only controls a portion of the property designated for hunting, which issue hunting permits through the Department of Natural Resources' Conservation Permit Office. The Permit Office issues turkey hunting permits for sites listed below:

Savanna Army Depot (Jo Daviess County)

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 715.25 Turkey Permit Requirements – Landowner/Tenant Permits

a) The "immediate family" is defined as the spouse, children, and parents permanently residing on the same property as the landowner or tenant.

b) A tenant for the purpose of this Part is one who rents 40 acres or more land for commercial agricultural purposes under an agreement with a landowner. Commercial agriculture shall be defined as utilization of land for the raising of hay, grain crops or livestock for profit. A hunting rights lease, or other non-agricultural lease, is not valid for a landowner or tenant permit.

c) Resident landowners who own 40 acres or more of land, and resident tenants renting or leasing 40 acres or more of commercial agricultural

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land, and members of their immediate family may apply for one free turkey permit for their property only in counties open for turkey hunting. All resident landowners/tenants that do not reside on the property must possess a valid hunting license. Nonresident Illinois landowners of 40 or more acres of land and members of their immediate family are eligible to receive a permit for their property only for a fee of \$31.50.

d) Landowners or tenants are not required to participate in the public drawing for permits and are not counted towards the total number of permits issued for a particular county.

e) Recipients of Landowner/Tenant Permits to hunt their owned or leased property may apply for one additional county-wide permit beginning the third Monday September in September from any permits remaining. Fees for this additional permit shall be \$15.00 for residents and \$25.00 for nonresidents.

f) Proof of ownership for all landowner or tenant applications must be provided by one of the following methods:

- 1) Submittal of a copy of property deed;
- 2) Submittal of a copy of contract for deed;
- 3) Submittal of a copy of most recent real estate tax statement upon which landowner's name appears;
- 4) Submittal of a copy of either an Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Form 476 or Commodity Credit Corporation Form 477; or

5) Submittal of a copy of a trust agreement which must indicate that the trust owns at least 40 acres and the applicant is a beneficiary of the trust.

g) If you are applying for a tenant permit, you are required to submit, in addition to the landowner certification and proof of ownership, a copy of one of the following:

- 1) A lease (not a hunting rights lease) or rental agreement, file stamped as recorded by the county clerk, covering the current year; or
- 2) Either an Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Form 476 or Commodity Credit Corporation Form 477.

h) If the property is owned or rented by more than one person: Only one landowner (and immediate family) or one tenant (and immediate family) will be issued a permit for every 40 acres of owned or rented land. For example, if 3 persons own 90 acres, only 2 of the landowners and their immediate family may receive turkey permits.

i) Shareholders of corporations owning 40 or more acres of land in a county may apply for one permit to hunt the corporation lands only. Only one permit per 40 acres, for a maximum number of 15 permits per county, shall be issued based on ownership of lands by corporations. Lands leased to corporations shall not be considered as a basis for a permit for the shareholders of the licensee. Lands held in trust by corporations shall not be considered as a basis for a permit by the shareholders of the trustee. If application is made for a permit

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based upon lands owned by the corporation, a duly authorized officer of the corporation must sign a notarized statement authorizing the applicant to hunt on the corporate lands for which a permit is being requested. This statement must identify the applicant as a shareholder, identify authorization to hunt and identify that no more than 15 authorizations will be requested per county for the corporation lands. This document must be attached to the application upon submittal to the Permit Office. The shareholder turkey permit shall be free to resident shareholders and the cost to nonresident shareholders shall be \$37.50.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 715.40 Regulations at Various Department-Owned or -Managed Sites

a) Statewide regulations shall apply for the following sites:

Kaskaskia River State Fish and Wildlife Area (except that area north of Hwy. 154, east of the Kaskaskia River and south of Risson School Road and Beck's Landing access road)

Mississippi River Fish and Waterfowl Management Area (Pools 25 and 26)

Mississippi River Pools 21, 22, 24

Panther Creek Conservation Area

b) Statewide regulations shall apply except that all hunters must check in, check out, and report harvest at those sites listed below. Quotas, where listed, shall be on a first-come, first-serve basis. Hunters shall not be allowed to sign in prior to 4 a.m. each day of the season.

Argyle Lake State Park

Big River State Forest

Ferne Clyffe State Park

Fort de Chartres Historic Site (muzzleloading shotguns only)

Giant City State Park

I-24 Wildlife Management Area

Kincaid Lake Fish and Wildlife Area

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Mississippi River Pool 18 (Henderson County only)
Pere Marquette State Park (only that portion of site south of Graham Hollow Road)

Pike-County-Conservation-Area

Ray Norbut State Fish and Wildlife Area

Saline County Conservation Area

Siloaam Springs State Park

Site-M

Tapley Woods State Natural Area

Trail of Tears State Forest

Turkey Bluffs State Fish and Wildfish Area

Union County Conservation Area-Firing Line Management Unit Only

Weinburg-King State Park

Witkowsky State Wildlife Area

c) Statewide regulations shall apply except that all hunting is allowed by site-specific permit only. The Department of Natural Resources allocates permits for these areas through the lottery process set forth in Section 715.20. This permit is only valid for the specific site indicated on the permit.

Site-M

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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- 1) Heading of the Part: Special Education
- 2) Code Citation: 23 Ill. Adm. Code 226
- 3) Section Numbers:

Proposed Action:	Amendment
226.5	Amendment
226.532	Amendment
226.540	Amendment
226.560	Amendment
226.562	Amendment
226.695	Amendment
226.838	New Section
- 4) Statutory Authority: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.6
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved:

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved:

The major purpose of this set of amendments is to respond to P.A. 87-995, which dealt with several aspects of service to students with native languages other than English. Among other things, this Act required the State Board of Education to develop definitions of "qualified bilingual specialists" and "linguistically and culturally appropriate individualized educational programs." The proposed amendments found mainly in Subpart I of the rules address how linguistic and cultural appropriateness is to be achieved, and proposed new Section 226.838 defines those individuals who will be considered "qualified bilingual specialists."

The present amendments also respond to two laws enacted in the 1995 legislative session. P.A. 89-397 changed the name of the Advisory Council on Education of Handicapped Children to "Advisory Council on Education of Children with Disabilities." That change is reflected where the Council is mentioned in Section 226.695. P.A. 89-425 added a required item of content to the individualized educational program (IEP) for certain students; a reference to this has been placed into Section 226.562.

Finally, phrases have been changed throughout these rules to replace references to handicaps with references to disabilities. Other technical corrections have also been made.

- 6) Will this proposed rule replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No
- 7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 8) Does this proposed contain incorporations by reference? The rules do not contain an incorporation by reference under Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
- 9) Are there any other proposed amendments pending on this Part? No

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- 10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking will not create or enlarge a state mandate.
- 11) Time, Place, and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Written comments may be submitted within 45 days of the publication of this notice to:

Sally Vogl
Agency Rules Coordinator
Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777
(217) 782-0541
- 12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis: These rules will not affect small businesses.
- 13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 1996
The full text of the proposed rule(s) begins on the next page:

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 23: EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

 SUBTITLE A: EDUCATION

 CHAPTER I: STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

 SUBCHAPTER F: INSTRUCTION FOR SPECIFIC STUDENT POPULATIONS

PART 226

SPECIAL EDUCATION

SUBPART A: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 226.5 Terms Defined

SUBPART B: RESPONSIBILITY FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION

Section 226.10 Cost to be borne by Local School District
226.20 Comprehensive Program of Special Education
226.30 Cooperative Special Education Programs
226.40 Rights of Children Requiring Special Education-Exclusion

SUBPART C: THE ESTABLISHMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Section 226.110 Educational Needs to be Met
226.115 Continuum of Program Options

226.120 Ages for Which Programs are to be Available
226.125 Least Restrictive Environment
226.130 Facilities for Classes for Handicapped
226.135 Written Policies for Handicapped Students' Records

226.140 Director of Special Education
226.145 Supervision

226.150 Role of Local District Administrator
226.155 Responsibilities to Be In Writing
226.160 Approval of Programs and Services Not in Compliance With This Part

SUBPART D: SPECIAL EDUCATION INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS AND RESOURCE PROGRAMS

Section 226.210 Design of Special Education Instructional Programs
226.215 Curriculum for Instructional Programs
226.220 Factors to Consider in Developing Instructional Programs
226.225 Instructional Class Size
226.230 Integration of Student Into Standard Program
226.240 Special Education Resource Programs

SUBPART E: SPECIAL EDUCATION RELATED SERVICES

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Section 226.250 Related Services to be Provided by School District

226.260 Other Related Services
226.270 Student Based Objectives
226.280 Specific Objectives
226.290 Time Spent on Behalf of Students

SUBPART F: PREVOCATIONAL PROGRAM

Section 226.310 Provision of Prevocational Programs
226.315 Determination of Need for Prevocational Program
226.320 Vocational Plan
226.325 Community Work Experiences
226.330 Time Spent in Community Work Experiences
226.335 Supervision of Community Work Experiences
226.340 Coordination With Other Vocational Programs

SUBPART G: HOME OR HOSPITAL PROGRAM

Section 226.350 Content of Home and Hospital Programs
226.355 To Whom Provided
226.360 Commencement
226.365 Amount of Instruction and Related Services
226.370 Scheduling
226.375 Summer Instructional Service
226.380 Conferences to Facilitate Student's Return
226.385 Improper Use of Home and Hospital Program

SUBPART H: STATE OPERATED OR PRIVATE PROGRAMS

Section 226.410 Referral to State or Private Facilities
226.415 Availability of Community Resources
226.420 Residential Placement
226.425 District's Responsibility to Locate Alternate Programs
226.430 Local District Responsible For Payment When Private Facility is Utilized
226.435 Annual Approval of Private Placements
226.440 Agreement Between Local School District and Private Facility
226.442 Supportive Data to be Maintained
226.445 Transportation and Other Services
226.450 Monitoring of Student Progress by School District
226.460 Annual Transportation (Repealed)

SUBPART I: IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION AND PLACEMENT
OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

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Section	226.505	Communication of Special Education Programs to Public
	226.510	Child Find Activities
	226.515	Case Study Evaluation Process
	226.520	Notification to Parents of Exceptional Children
	226.525	Parental Consent
	226.530	Parental Objection
	226.532	Determination of Communication Model(s) and Cultural Background
	226.535	Case Study Evaluation Components
	226.538	Incomplete Case Study Evaluation
	226.540	Case Study to be Nondiscriminatory
	226.542	Use of Outside Study
	226.544	Independent Educational Evaluation
	226.545	Home/Hospital Services Eligibility
	226.548	Speech and Language Case Study Conclusions
	226.550	Formulation of Program and Service Options
	226.552	Characteristics Determining Eligibility for Special Education
	226.555	Determination of Recommendations for Special Education and Related Services Eligibility
	226.558	Results and Recommendations to be in Writing
	226.560	Development of IEP and Placement Decision
	226.562	IEP Content and Parental Access
	226.564	Authority of School Board to Place Students
	226.566	Completion to be in 60 School Days
	226.568	Notice to Parents Before Placement
	226.570	Parents' Response to Notice of Proposed Placement
	226.572	Parents' Objection to Proposed Placement (Repealed)
	226.575	Timeline for Placement
	226.578	Annual Review of Child Status
	226.580	Notice to Parents Regarding Evaluation
	226.585	Written Notice to Parents
	226.590	Written Notice to Parents Prior to Change in Placement
	226.595	Termination of Special Education Services

SUBPART J: LEVEL I AND LEVEL II DUE PROCESS HEARINGS

Section	226.605	Request for Level I Hearing
	226.610	Information to Parents Concerning Right to Hearing
	226.612	Request for Hearing To Be Made to Superintendent (Repealed)
	226.615	Request for Hearing
	226.620	Denial of Hearing Request (Repealed)
	226.622	Qualifications of Level I Hearing Officers
	226.625	Selection of Level I Hearing Officer
	226.630	Purpose of Hearing (Repealed)
	226.631	Removal of Registered Hearing Officers (Repealed)
	226.632	Scheduling the Hearing
	226.635	Hearings Open to Public and to Child Who is Subject (Repealed)

Section

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Section	226.636	Rights of the Parties Prior to the Hearing
	226.640	Rights of the Parties During the Hearing
	226.650	Hearing Concerning Any Other Controversy (Repealed)
	226.655	Local School District's Responsibility (Repealed)
	226.660	Cross-Examination (Repealed)
	226.665	Rules of Evidence Not Applicable (Repealed)
	226.670	Record of Proceedings
	226.675	Decision of Hearing Officer
	226.680	Filing of an Appeal
	226.682	Filing of Administrative Record
	226.684	Placement of the Child Pending Completion of a Level II Review
	226.685	State Level Review (Repealed)
	226.688	Oral Arguments and Extensions of Time
	226.690	Timeliness and Finality of Reviewing Officer's Decision
	226.692	Monitoring and Enforcement of Decisions; Right of Civil Action; Notice of Funding Ineligibility
	226.695	Reporting of Decisions
	226.698	Enforcement of State Superintendent's Decision (Repealed)

SUBPART K: SURROGATE PARENTS

Section	226.710	Surrogate Parents
	226.720	Contracting Parents of Child
	226.730	Appointment of Surrogate Parent
	226.740	Notice to School District Concerning Surrogate Parent
	226.750	Expenses for Surrogate Parent
	226.760	Notification that Surrogate Parent is Not Needed
	226.770	Replacement by Natural Parent
	226.780	Immunity of Surrogate Parent

SUBPART L: SPECIAL EDUCATION PERSONNEL

Section	226.810	Employment of Sufficient and Trained Personnel
	226.820	Qualifications of Professional Instructional Personnel
	226.830	Qualifications of Other Professional Personnel
	226.838	Qualified Bilingual Specialists
	226.840	Qualifications of Directors and Assistant Directors
	226.850	Qualifications of Supervisory Personnel
	226.860	Qualifications of Chief Administrator
	226.870	Necessary Noncertified Personnel
	226.880	Function of Special Education Personnel
	226.890	Personnel Development Program

SUBPART M: SPECIAL TRANSPORTATION

Section

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226.910 Eligibility for Transportation
 226.920 Vehicles Used
 226.930 Training of Personnel
 226.935 Provision for Transportation
 226.938 Change in Mode of Transportation
 226.940 Scheduling of Transportation
 226.950 Transportation and Instructional Schedule
 226.960 Transportation to a Residential School

SUBPART N: EVALUATION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

Section 226.1010 Evaluation By State Board
 226.1020 Bases of Evaluation
 226.1030 Elements of State Board Evaluation
 226.1040 Availability of State Board Evaluation
 226.1050 Effect of Evaluation on School District

SUBPART O: SPECIAL EDUCATION SERVICES FOR CHILDREN IN
RESIDENTIAL CARE FACILITIES

Section 226.1110 Equal Access for Children in Residential Care Facilities
 226.1112 Definitions from Section 14-7.03
 226.1115 Exclusions When Implementing Section 14-7.03
 226.1120 Enrollment in District Required
 226.1125 Requirements for Educational Program on Site of Orphanage or
 Children's Home
 226.1130 Approval of Special Education Program at Orphanage or Children's
 Home

226.1135 Least Restrictive Environment
 226.1140 IEP for All Children Within This Part Subject to State Board of Education
 226.1145 Compliance With This Part
 226.1150 Criteriia for Eligibility of Children
 226.1155 Resident Children Eligible for All Privileges
 226.1160 Local District Policies Applicable
 226.1170 Communications Regarding Child's Special Education
 226.1175 Reimbursement
 226.1180 Possible Waiver of Sections 226.1120 and 226.1150
 226.1185 Computation of District's Reimbursement
 226.1190 Preapproval Application
 226.1195 Documentation of Expenses

AUTHORITY: Implementing Article 14 and authorized by Section 2-3-6 of the
 School Code (105 ILCS 5/Art. 14 and 2-3-6).
 SOURCE: Adopted August 12, 1976; rules repealed and new emergency rules

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adopted at 2 Ill. Reg. 37, p. 29, effective September 1, 1978, for a maximum of 150 days; rules repealed and new rules adopted at 3 Ill. Reg. 5, p. 932, effective February 1, 1979; emergency amendment at 4 Ill. Reg. 38, p. 328, effective September 15, 1980, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 8021, effective July 22, 1981; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 558, effective December 23, 1981; emergency amendment at 7 Ill. Reg. 6511, effective May 6, 1983, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 7 Ill. Reg. 8949, effective July 15, 1983, for a maximum of 150 days; codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 6669; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 7617, effective May 17, 1984; emergency amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 3292, effective January 27, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired June 24, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 18743, effective October 22, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 1911, effective October 31, 1986; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 15388, effective October 14, 1989; emergency amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 11364, effective June 26, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired November 23, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 40, effective December 24, 1990; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 12868, effective August 10, 1992; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 13622, effective August 3, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency expired December 31, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 1930, effective January 24, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 4685, effective March 11, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16318, effective October 25, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 7207, effective May 10, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

SUBPART A: DEFINITION OF TERMS

Section 226.5 Terms Defined

"Assistive Technology Device" means any item, piece of equipment or set of related products, however acquired or modified, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve the functional capabilities of children with disabilities.

"Assistive Technology Service" means any service that directly assists a child with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device. The term includes:

The evaluation of the needs of a child with a disability, including a functional evaluation of the child in the child's customary environment;

Purchasing, leasing, or otherwise providing for the acquisition of assistive technology devices by children with disabilities;

Selecting, designing, fitting, customizing, adapting, applying, retaining, repairing, or replacing assistive technology devices;

Coordinating and using other therapies, interventions, or services with assistive technology devices, such as those

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associated with existing education and rehabilitation plans and programs;

Training or technical assistance for a child with a disability or, if appropriate, that child's family; and

Training or technical assistance for professionals (including individuals providing education or rehabilitation services), employers, or other individuals who provide services to, employ, or are otherwise substantially involved in the major life functions of children with disabilities.

"Case Study" shall be defined as a series of in-depth multidisciplinary diagnostic procedures, conducted within an established time frame and designed to provide information about the child, the nature of the problems which are or will be affecting his/her educational development, and the type of intervention and assistance needed to alleviate these problems.

"Consent" means the parent(s):

has been informed of all necessary information
understands and agrees in writing to carrying out the activity
for which consent is sought

understands that the granting of consent is voluntary on his or
her part and may be revoked at any time.

"Continuum of Alternative Placements" means the availability of different types of educational environments, for example: regular classes, resource room classes, self-contained classes, day and residential special schools, home instruction, hospital instruction, institutional instruction, and community and other settings.

"Counseling Services" means services provided by qualified personnel such as: social workers, psychologists, guidance counselors, or other qualified personnel.

"Exceptional Children" means all children designated in Article 14 of the School Code. These children may exhibit disabilities handicapping or-exceptional-characteristics ranging from very mild to very severe.

"Individualized Education Program (IEP)" means written statement for a an-exceptional child that provides at least a statement of: the child's present levels of educational performance; annual goals and short-term instructional objectives; specific special education and related services; the extent of participation in the regular education

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program; the projected dates for initiation of services; anticipated duration of services; appropriate objective criteria and evaluation procedures; and a schedule for annual determination of short-term objectives.

"Instructional Programs" means those activities which provide the principal elements of the exceptional child's educational development at any given time. These activities may include any or all of the following:

evaluation of the nature of the child's educational needs amelioration of and compensation for visual, auditory, physical, speech or other impairments development of language concepts and communication skills educational experiences which are adjusted in content, emphasis, rate or location modification of social skills or emotional adjustment.

For the purpose of this Part, an instructional program shall be considered as one in which the exceptional child spends 50% or more of his/her school day.

"Language Use Pattern" means the language or combination of languages which the child uses to conceptualize and communicate those conceptualizations.

"Least Restrictive Environment" means, to the maximum extent appropriate, handicapped children with disabilities are educated with nonhandicapped children. Special classes, separate schooling or other removal of handicapped children from the regular educational environment occurs only when the nature or severity of the disability handicapped requires that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

"Multidisciplinary Conference" means deliberation among appropriate persons for the purpose of determining eligibility for special education, developing recommendations for special education placement, reviewing educational progress, or considering the continuation or termination of special education for an individual child.

"Parent" means the natural or adoptive parent, a guardian, a person acting as a parent of a child, or surrogate parent who has been appointed by the State Board of Education.

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"Parent Counseling and Training" means procedures utilized in assisting parenting in understanding the special needs of their child and in providing parents with information about child development.

"Psychological Evaluation" means an individual evaluation of the child's functioning in the cognitive, psychomotor, social/emotional, and academic achievement or aptitude areas using appropriately validated formal and informal tests and evaluation material.

"Qualified Bilingual Specialist" means an individual who meets the certification or approval requirements described in Section 226.838 of this Part.

"Qualified Specialist" means those professional special education personnel who meet either the certification or approval requirements described in Subpart L of this Part.

"Reevaluation" means a series of diagnostic procedures which are performed in accordance with Section 226.55 of this Part for the purpose of determining a child's continued eligibility for special education.

"Referral" means a formal procedure, established by the local school district, by which a case study evaluation may be requested.

"Rehabilitation Counseling Services" means services provided by qualified personnel in individual or group sessions that focus on career development, employment preparation, achieving independence, and integration in the workplace and community of a student with a disability. The term also includes vocational rehabilitation services provided to students with disabilities by vocational rehabilitation programs funded under the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (29 U.S.C. 794).

"Related Services" means the developmental, corrective, and other supportive services which are required to assist a handicapped child with disabilities to benefit in benefitting from special education. Such services include: speech pathology and audiology, psychological services, physical and occupational therapy, recreation, early identification and assessment of disabilities in children, counseling and rehabilitation counseling services, and medical services for diagnostic or evaluation purposes. The term also includes transportation, school health services, social work services, and parent counseling and training.

"Resource Programs" means specialized educational instructional services which are provided to the child for less than 50% of his or her school day.

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"School Days" means those days on which school is officially conducted during the regularly established school year. (See Section 10-19 of the School Code [105 ILCS 5/10-19].)

"School Health Services" means services provided by a qualified school nurse or other qualified persons.

"Screening" means the process of reviewing all children in a given group with a set of criteria for the purpose of identifying certain individuals for evaluations who may be in need of special education.

"Social Developmental Study" means a compilation and analysis of information concerning those life experiences of the child, both past and present, which pertain to the child's problems and/or to the possible alleviation of those problems.

"Special Education" means those instructional and resource programs and related services, unique materials, physical plant adjustments, and other special educational facilities, such as instruction in other settings, described or implied in Article 14 of the School Code which, to meet the unique needs of exceptional children with disabilities, modify, supplement, support, or are in the place of the standard educational program of the public schools. The term includes speech pathology and vocational education.

"Special Education Placement" means the provision of specified public special education services, including and limited to a special education instructional program, resource program, special education related services, speech and language services, homebound services, hospital services, referral to a nonpublic program or a state-operated facility.

"Special School" means an educational setting which is established by the local school district exclusively to meet the needs of exceptional children with disabilities.

"Special Transportation" means those transportation services which are required because of the child's disability exceptional characteristics or the location of the special education program or related services, and which are in addition to the regular transportation services provided by the local school district.

"Standard Education Program" means the educational program generally offered by the local school district to the majority of its students.

"Staff Conference" see definition of Multidisciplinary Conference in this Section.

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"Surrogate Parent" means a person who acts in the educational behalf of a disabled an-exceptional child, in accordance with Subpart K of this Part.

"Transition Services" means a coordinated set of activities for a student, designed within an outcome-oriented process, that promotes movement from school to post-school activities, including postsecondary education, vocational training, integrated employment (including supported employment), continuing and adult education, adult services, independent living, or community participation. The plan for these must be based on the individual student's needs, preferences, and interests; address instruction, community experiences, the development of employment and other post-school adult living objectives, acquisition of daily living skills, and functional vocational evaluation; and identify the positions and agency affiliations of the persons responsible for the delivery of the services designated.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART I: IDENTIFICATION, EVALUATION AND PLACEMENT OF EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Section 226.532 Determination of Communication Mode(s) and Cultural Background
Before a child is given a case study evaluation, the local school district shall be responsible for determining the child's language use pattern, mode of communication, and cultural background.

a) Determination of the child's language use pattern and cultural background shall be made by determining the language(s) spoken in the child's home and the language(s) used most comfortably and frequently by the child.

b) If the child has a non-English background, a determination shall be made of his or her proficiency in English. Such a determination shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of 23 Ill. Adm. Code 228 (Bilingual Education) which specify the assessment procedures and eligibility criteria for bilingual education programs (see Section 228.15).

c) Determination of the child's mode of communication shall be made by assessing the extent to which the child uses expressive language and the use he or she makes of other modes of communication (e.g., gestures, signing, unstructured sounds) as a substitute for expressive language.

d) The child's language use pattern, proficiency in English, mode of communication and cultural background shall be noted in the child's temporary student records, and this information shall be used in the case study evaluation and implementation of the

individualized education program.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 226.540 Case Study to be Nondiscriminatory

Each case study evaluation shall be conducted so as to assure that it is linguistically, culturally, racially, and sexually nondiscriminatory.

a) The language(s) used to evaluate a child shall be consistent with the child's language use pattern. (See Section 226.532 of this Part. 226.535) If the language use pattern involves two or more languages or modes of communication, the child shall be evaluated by qualified specialists or, when needed, qualified bilingual specialists using each of the languages or modes of communication used by the child. The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) of this Section shall apply when a qualified bilingual specialist is needed but unavailable.

b) If documented efforts to locate and secure the services of a qualified bilingual specialist are unsuccessful, the district shall use an individual who possesses the professional credentials called for in Section 226.544 of this Part. This qualified specialist shall be assisted by a certified school district employee or other individual who has demonstrated competencies in the language of the child. Psychologist-evaluation-of-a-child-shall-be-performed-by-a certified-school-psychologist-who-has-demonstrated-competencies-in-and-knowledge-of-the-language-and-culture-of-the-child-
i) If documented efforts to locate and secure the services of such a psychologist-are-unsuccessful-the-district-may-employ-a qualified-psychologist-who-has-demonstrated-competencies-in-and-knowledge-of-the-language-and-culture-of-the-child-that-person may act as-a-consistent-to-the-districts-certified-school-psychologist-performing-the-evaluation:
c) If documented efforts to locate and secure the district-having exhausted-all-other-alternatives-and-not-securing the services of either-a-certified-school-psychologist-or-a-qualified-psychologist-who has-demonstrated-competencies-in-and-knowledge-of-the-language-and-culture-of-the-child-the-district-employs-a-qualified-bilingual-specialist-or-a qualified-specialist-assisted-by-another-individual-as-provided-in subection (b) of this Section are unsuccessful, the district shall conduct assessment procedures which do not depend upon language-or utilize-the-services-of-an-interpreter. Any special education placement resulting from such alternative procedures shall be reviewed at regular intervals until the child acquires a predominantly English language use pattern which-with-assure-that-a-psychologist-evaluation given-by-a-certified-school-psychologist-with-not-be-discriminatory-or until-the-need-for-special-education-is-substantially-verified.

d) Tests given to a child whose primary language is other than English

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shall be relevant, to the maximum extent possible, to his or her culture.

§ 220 If the child's receptive and/or expressive communication skills are impaired due to hearing and/or language deficits, the district shall utilize test instruments and procedures which do not stress spoken language and one of the following:

- 1) Visual communication techniques in addition to auditory techniques
- 2) An interpreter to assist the evaluative personnel with language and testing.
- § 220 Each local district shall insure that testing and evaluation materials and procedures used for evaluation and placement of exceptional children must be selected and administered so as not to be racially or culturally discriminatory.
- § 220 Each local district shall insure that:

 - 1) Tests and other evaluation materials:
 - A) Are provided and administered in the child's native language or other mode of communication, unless it is clearly not feasible to do so;
 - B) Have been validated for the specific purpose for which they are used; and
 - C) Are administered by trained personnel (e.g., certified school psychologists) in conformance with the instructions provided by their producer.
 - 2) Tests and other evaluation materials include those tailored to assess specific areas of educational need and not merely those which are designed to provide a single general intelligence quotient.
 - 3) When tests are administered to a child with impaired sensory, motor or communication skills, tests shall be selected and administered to ensure that the results accurately reflect the child's aptitude or achievement level rather than reflecting the child's impaired sensory, motor or communication skills except where those skills are the factors which the test(s) purports to measure.
 - 4) No single procedure is used as the sole criterion for determining an appropriate education program for a child; and
 - 5) The evaluation is made by a multidisciplinary team, including at least one teacher or other specialist with knowledge in the area of the suspected disability, who shall be a qualified bilingual specialist if one is needed and available. For the child suspected of having specific learning disabilities, the following additional team members must also be included: the child's regular teacher; or if the child does not have a regular teacher, a regular classroom teacher certified to teach a child of his or her age; or for a child of less than school age, an individual qualified to teach a child of his or her age.
 - 6) The child is assessed in all areas related to the suspected

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disability, including, where appropriate, health, vision, hearing, social and emotional status, general intelligence, academic performance, communicative status, and motor abilities.

- 1) Utilize test instruments and procedures which do not stress spoken language and one of the following:
 - 1) Visual communication techniques in addition to auditory techniques
 - 2) An interpreter to assist the evaluative personnel with language and testing.

Section 226.560 Development of IEP and Placement Decision

If a multidisciplinary conference was held for the purpose of determining eligibility, an additional meeting or meetings must be held for the purpose of developing, reviewing, and/or revising the ~~exceptional~~ child's IEP and determining placement based upon the IEP. For children ages 3 to 5, an Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) developed pursuant to 34 CFR 303.340 et seq. may be used at the discretion of the local school district and with concurrence of the parents in lieu of development of an IEP pursuant to this Section and Section 226.562 of this Part. The meeting at which ~~a~~ ~~an~~ ~~exceptional~~-child is developed must be held within thirty (30) days of a determination that the child is eligible for special education and related services.

a) Parents of ~~a~~ disabled ~~an-exceptional~~ child must be notified of the meeting to develop, review, and revise the ~~an-exceptional~~ child's IEP. The local school district must take steps to insure that the parents ~~of-an-exceptional~~-child are present at each meeting or are afforded the opportunity to participate, including:

- 1) Notifying parents of the meeting early enough to insure that they will have an opportunity to attend; and
- 2) Scheduling the meeting at a mutually agreed on time and place.
- 3) The notice must indicate the purpose, time and location of the meeting, and who will be in attendance.

b) The following participants must be included in the IEP meeting:

- 1) A representative of the local district, other than the child's teacher, who is authorized to commit services and who is qualified to provide or supervise the provision of special education.
- 2) The child's teacher. Teacher organization representatives may not attend without parental and district consent.
- 3) One or both of the child's parents or guardians.
 - A) If neither parent can attend, the local district shall use other methods to insure parent participation, including individual or conference telephone calls.
 - B) A meeting may be conducted without a parent in attendance if the local district is unable to convince the parents that they should attend. In this case the local district must have a record of its attempts to arrange a mutually agreed on time and place such as:
 - i) Detailed records of telephone calls made or attempted and the results of those calls,

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- ii) Copies of correspondence sent to the parents and any responses received, and
- iii) Detailed records of visits made at the parent's home or place of employment and the results of those visits.

C) The local district shall provide an interpreter for parents who are deaf or whose native language is other than English, if necessary to assist them in participating in the IEP meeting.

4) The student child, where appropriate, except that any student who will be 14 1/2 or older during the school year must be invited, since one purpose of the IEP meeting must be to consider transition services. When the student does not attend, the local district shall take other steps to ensure that the student's preferences and interests are considered. For students who will not reach age 14 1/2 during the school year, if transition services are discussed at an IEP meeting that does not include the student, the local district is responsible for insuring that an IEP meeting to which the student is invited is conducted before a decision is made regarding transition services for that student.

5) A qualified bilingual specialist or bilingual teacher, if needed to assist the other participants in understanding the child's language, and/or such person(s) as may be needed to assist in understanding the child's culture.

6) Other individuals at the discretion of the parent or local district.

7) A representative of any other agency that is likely to be responsible for providing or paying for transition services, when a purpose of the meeting is to consider transition services. If an agency invited to send a representative does not do so, the local district shall take other steps to obtain the participation of the agency in the planning of any transition services.

c) For a ~~non-experimental~~ child who has been evaluated for the first time, the local district shall insure that a member of the evaluation team participates in the meeting or that the representative of the local district, the child's teacher, or some other person who is knowledgeable about the evaluation procedures used with the child and is familiar with the results of the evaluation, participates in the meeting, as well as an interpreter for the deaf if necessary.

d) Each IEP shall be linguistically and culturally appropriate: that is, the child's cultural heritage and language proficiency shall be taken into consideration in its development consistent with the applicable provisions of the State Board of Education's rules for bilingual education (see 23 Ill. Adm. Code 228.25). Recommendations for special education placement shall be based on the following, consistent with Section 226.550(b)(4):

- 1) The child shall be placed in the educational program which is

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appropriate to the student's needs and least restrictive of the student's interaction with nondisabled nonhandicapped children.

- 2) The special education placement must be based on the child's IEP, and located as close as possible to the child's home.
- 3) Unless a ~~handicapped~~ child's IEP requires some other arrangement, the child must be educated in the school which he or she would attend if not disabled ~~handicapped~~.
- 4) Consideration must be given to any potentially harmful effect on the child, or the quality of services which he or she needs.

e) The proposed placement shall be consistent with the findings of the case study evaluation.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 226.562 IEP Content and Parental Access

- a) The IEP shall include, but is not limited to, the following:
 - 1) A statement of the child's present levels of educational performance.
 - 2) A statement of annual goals, including short-term instructional objectives.
 - 3) A statement of the specific special education and related services to be provided to the child, and the extent to which the child will be able to participate in regular educational programs. Related services shall not include those services provided by licensed physicians, except for their diagnostic or evaluation services and consultation to education staff; licensed dentists except for diagnosis or evaluation and consultation to education staff; physician extenders; registered or licensed practical nurses, except as they are performing the function of a school nurse; and other medical personnel involved in the provision of ongoing medical care.
 - 4) For students who will be 14 1/2 years of age or older during the school year, and for students under age 14 1/2 when determined appropriate, a statement of any transition services needed, including a statement of each participating school district's or agency's individual and cooperative responsibilities before the student leaves the school setting. If the IEP team determines that services are not needed, the IEP must include a statement to that effect and the basis upon which the determination was made.
 - 5) For students who may, after reaching age 18, become eligible to participate in the home-based support services program for mentally disabled adults authorized by the Developmental Disability and Mental Disability Services Act (405 ILCS 80/2-11), specific plans related to that program that conform to the requirements of Section 14-8.02 of the School Code (see P.A. 89-425, effective June 1, 1996).

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6)5† A statement of the child's ability to participate in assessments and what accommodations are necessary, if any. If the child is unable to participate even with accommodations, a description of the alternative assessment(s) to be used must also be included.

7) The language(s), or model(s) of communication in which special education and related services will be provided, if other than or in addition to English.

8)6† The projected dates for initiation of services and the anticipated duration of the services—and

9)7† Appropriate objective criteria and evaluation procedures and schedules for determining, on at least an annual basis, whether the short-term instructional objectives are being achieved.

b) The local district shall give the parent, on request, a copy of the exceptional child's IEP.

c) Following the determination of the child's IEP, parents shall be afforded, on an ongoing basis, reasonable opportunity for comment on and input into their child's educational program.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART J: LEVEL I AND LEVEL II DUE PROCESS HEARINGS

Section 226.695 Reporting of Decisions

The State Board of Education shall, after deleting all personally identifiable information, make the decisions of the reviewing officers available to the Illinois State Advisory Council on Education of Handicapped Children with Disabilities.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART L: SPECIAL EDUCATION PERSONNEL

Section 226.838 Qualified Bilingual Specialists

Professional staff otherwise qualified pursuant to this Subpart L shall be considered "qualified bilingual specialists" if they meet the applicable requirements set forth in this Section.

a) A holder of a special certificate endorsed in the area of responsibility pursuant to 23 Ill. Adm. Code 25.40 or 25.43 shall successfully complete a language examination in the non-English language of instruction and shall have completed coursework covering:

- 1) Psychological/educational assessment of students with disabilities who have limited English proficiency;
- 2) Theoretical foundations of bilingual education and English as a second language, including the study of first and second language acquisition; and

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acquisition; and

3) Methods and materials for teaching students of limited English proficiency or students with disabilities who have limited English proficiency.

b) A holder of an early childhood, elementary, or high school certificate who also holds special education approval in the area of responsibility shall successfully complete a language examination in the non-English language of instruction and shall have completed the coursework listed in subsections (a)(1), (2), and (3) of this Section.

c) A holder of an early childhood, elementary, or high school certificate who also holds approval to teach bilingual education or English as a second language shall have completed coursework covering:

- 1) Methods for teaching in the special education area of assignment;
- 2) Psychological/educational assessment of students with disabilities who have limited English proficiency, or psychological diagnosis for children with all types of disabilities; and
- 3) Characteristics of students, or characteristics of students with limited English proficiency specifically, in the special education area of assignment.

d) A holder of a transitional bilingual certificate issued pursuant to 23 Ill. Adm. Code 25.90 and endorsed for the language of assignment shall have completed two years of successful teaching experience and have completed coursework covering:

- 1) Survey of children with all types of disabilities;
- 2) Assessment of the bilingual student, or psychological/educational assessment of the student with disabilities who has limited English proficiency;
- 3) Theoretical foundations of bilingual education and English as a second language, including the study of first and second language acquisition;
- 4) Methods for teaching in the special education area of assignment; and
- 5) Characteristics of students, or characteristics of students with limited English proficiency specifically, in the special education area of assignment.

e) A holder of a school service personnel certificate endorsed for guidance, school social work, or school psychology shall successfully complete an examination in the non-English language and shall have completed coursework in assessment of the bilingual student or psychological/educational assessment of the student with disabilities who has limited English proficiency.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

1) Heading of the Part: Operation and Record Keeping

2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 607

3) Section Numbers: Proposed Action:
607.104 Amended

4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/17, 17.5 and 27.

5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: A more detailed description is contained in the Board's opinion of April 18, 1996 in R95-17, which opinion is available from the address below. Sections 7.2 and 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 17.5] provide that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] shall not apply. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to first notice or to second notice review by JCAR.

This rulemaking updates the Board's SDWA drinking water rules to correspond with amendments adopted by USEPA which appeared in the Federal Register during the period January 1 through June 30, 1995. During this period, USEPA amended its SDWA regulations three times as follows:

60 Fed. Reg. 33658 (June 28, 1995) (Revisions to State Primacy Provisions)

60 Fed. Reg. 33912 (June 29, 1995) (Deletion of Obsolete, Redundant, and Out-Dated Rules)

60 Fed. Reg. 34084 (June 29, 1995) (Analytical Methods Technical Corrections)

The amendments to the state primacy provisions, adopted by USEPA on June 28, 1995, amended the provisions for withdrawal of federal authorization of a state's SDWA program. None of the USEPA amendments affected the actual State program requirements, so no Board action is necessary beyond noting the federal action. The deletion of obsolete, redundant, and out-dated rules on June 29, 1995 included revisions to elements of the federal rules that have counterparts in the Illinois regulations. Amendments resulted to the Illinois rules from those federal amendments. The analytical methods amendments of December 5, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 1994), adopted by the Board in consolidated docket R94-24/R95-3 on June 15, 1995, and in the July 17, 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 31776) Federal Phase V rules, adopted by the Board in docket R93-1 on July 13, 1993. The June 29, 1993 analytical methods corrections also require Board action.

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Board action is further required by a comment filed March 1, 1996 by the Agency. That comment highlights various errors and inconsistencies in the text of all of the Subtitle F regulations (including the groundwater protection and groundwater quality rules). The Agency requested numerous corrections to the text of the rules. Further discussion of this request and a detailed outline of the corrections appear below in this discussion.

Specifically, the amendments to Part 607 make a correction to the text of Section 607.104 based on an Agency request in the above-mentioned comment. The repeal of Part 605 occurred in docket R93-1, and the repeal of Part 606 occurred in docket R88-26. Both dockets were identical-in-substance proceedings, and the Board did not delete the references to Section 607.104 at those times. Since this Part is open for this amendment, the Board will comply with the Agency's request and update the statutory citation in the authority note to the ILCS citation.

6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No

10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking is mandated by Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act. The statewide policy objectives are set forth in Section 11 of that Act. This rulemaking imposes mandates on units of local government to the extent they supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. These mandates are, however, identical in substance to mandates imposed by Federal law.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference Docket R95-17 and be addressed to:

Ms. Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601

Direct all questions to Michael J. McCambridge, at 312-814-6924.
Request copies of the Board's opinion and order from Victoria Agyeman, at 312-814-3620.

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12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: April 22, 1996

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: This rulemaking will affect only those small businesses that supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: The existing drinking water rules impose significant reporting, bookkeeping, and other procedures on small businesses that supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. The proposed amendments update analytical methods for use in testing under the federally-derived SDWA program. They do not add to the existing requirements.

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 1996

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

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TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 607 OPERATION AND RECORD KEEPING

Section 607.101 Protection During Repair Work (Repealed)
607.102 Disinfection Following Repair or Reconstruction (Repealed)
607.103 Emergency Operation

Cross Connections
607.104 Laboratory Testing Equipment (Repealed)
607.105 Record Maintenance (Repealed)
APPENDIX A References to Former Rules (Repealed)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 17 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/17 and 27].

SOURCE: Filed with Secretary of State January 1, 1978; amended and codified at 6 Ill. Reg. 11497, effective September 14, 1982; amended in R88-26 at 14 Ill. Reg. 16512, effective September 20, 1990; amended in R95-17 at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____.

Section 607.104 Cross Connections

a) No physical connection shall be permitted between the potable portion of a supply and any other water supply not of equal or better bacteriological and chemical quality as determined by inspection and analysis by the Agency, except as provided for in subsection (d).

b) There shall be no arrangement or connection by which an unsafe substance may enter a supply.

c) Control of all cross-connections to a supply is the responsibility of the owner or official custodian of the supply. If a privately owned water supply source meets the applicable criteria, it may be connected to a water supply upon approval by the owner or official custodian and by the Agency. Where such connections are permitted, it is the responsibility of the public water supply officials to assure submission from such privately owned water supply source or sources samples and operating reports, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 61.605-and-606 as applicable to the cross-connected source.

d) The Agency may adopt specific conditions for control of unsafe cross-connections, which shall be complied with by the supplies of this State, as applicable. These conditions shall be adopted and/or changed by the Agency as prescribed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.115.

e) Each community water supply exempted pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.103 or 604.402 shall provide an active program approved by the Agency to continually educate and inform water supply consumers

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regarding prevention of the entry or contaminants into the distribution system. Conditions under which the Agency will approve this active program shall be adopted or changed by the Agency as prescribed in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.115.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

- 1) Heading of the Part: Pretreatment Programs
- 2) Code Citation: 35 Ill. Adm. Code 310
- 3) Section Numbers: 310.107
Proposed Action:
Amended
- 4) Statutory Authority: 415 ILCS 5/13, 13.3 and 27
- 5) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: Section 13.3 of the Act requires the Board to adopt regulations which are "identical in substance" with federal regulations promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to implement the pretreatment requirements of Sections 307 and 402 of the Clean Water Act. The proposed amendments adopt the amendments to the pretreatment regulations adopted by the USEPA between July 1, 1995 and December 31, 1995.

The USEPA amended its guidelines for testing under the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 136) adding additional testing methods. Section 310.107 of the Illinois pretreatment regulations incorporates 40 CFR 136. The Board updates the incorporation of 40 CFR 136 in Section 310.107 to include the amendments as adopted by the USEPA.

A more detailed description of the amendments can be found in the Board's opinion in Docket R96-12 of April 18, 1996, which is available from the Pollution Control Board at the address below. Section 13.3 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/13.3] provides that Section 5-35 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act (IAPA) shall not apply. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the IAPA, it is not subject to first notice or second notice review by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules.

- 6) Will this rulemaking replace any emergency rulemaking currently in effect?
No
- 7) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date?
No
- 8) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? Yes. The existing text of Part 310 has numerous incorporations by reference throughout various Sections. The present amendments update the incorporations to include the changes in federal amendments that prompted this rulemaking.
- 9) Are there any other proposed rulemakings pending on this Part? No
- 10) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking is mandated by Section 13.3 of the Environmental Protection Act (Act). The stated statewide policy objectives are set forth in Section 11 of the Act. This

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rule imposes mandates on units of local government to the extent they pretreat industrial waste or operate a publicly owned treatment works required to have a pretreatment program.

11) Time, Place and Manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: Send written comments concerning R96-12 within 45 days of this publication in the Illinois Register to:

Dorothy Gunn, Clerk
Pollution Control Board
100 West Randolph Street, Suite 11-500
Chicago, Illinois 60601

All comments should be clearly marked with the docket number R96-12. Questions may be directed to Diane O'Neill at the Pollution Control Board at (312)814-6062.

12) Initial Regulatory Flexibility Analysis:

A) Types of small businesses, small municipalities and not for profit corporations affected: Industries discharging of industrial wastewater into sewage collection systems of publicly owned treatment works.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping, or other procedures required for compliance: The existing rules require extensive reporting, bookkeeping and other procedures, including the preparation of manifests and annual reports, waste analyses and maintenance of operating records. The present amendments will not change the way in which the existing regulations affect some small businesses.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist and registered professional engineer. The present amendments will not change the way in which the existing regulations affect some small businesses.

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: January 1996

The full text of the Proposed Amendment begins on the next page:

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE C: WATER POLLUTION
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 310
PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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SUBPART B: PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

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SUBPART C: REMOVAL CREDITS

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310.340	Agency Review
310.341	Assistance of POTW
310.343	Continuance of Authorization
310.350	

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

310.906 User Responsibility in Case of Upset

SUBPART J: BYPASS

Section 310.910 Definition Bypass Not Violating Applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements

310.911 Notice Prohibition of Bypass

SUBPART K: MODIFICATION OF POTW PRETREATMENT PROGRAMS

Section 310.920 General

Procedures

Substantial Modifications

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 13, 13.3, and 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/13, 13.3 and 27].

SOURCE: Adopted in R86-44 at 12 Ill. Reg. 2502, effective January 13, 1988; amended in R88-18 at 13 Ill. Reg. 2463, effective January 31, 1989; amended in R89-3 at 13 Ill. Reg. 19243, effective November 27, 1989; amended in R89-12 at 14 Ill. Reg. 7608, effective May 8, 1990; amended in R91-5 at 16 Ill. Reg. 7346, effective April 27, 1992; amended in R95-22 at 20 Ill. Reg. 5533, effective April 1, 1996; amended in R96-12 at 20 Ill. Reg. 5533, effective _____.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 310.107 Incorporations by Reference

a) The following publications are incorporated by reference:

- 1) The consent decree in NRDC v. Costle, 12 Environment Reporter Cases 1833 (D.C. Cir. August 16, 1978).
- 2) Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1972), and 1977 Supplement, republished in 1983, available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20401.

b) The following provisions of the Code of Federal regulations are incorporated by reference:

- 40 CFR 2.302 (1994)
- 40 CFR 25 (1994)
- 40 CFR 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III (1994)
- 40 CFR 128.140(b) (1977)
- 40 CFR 136 (1995-1994), as amended at 60 Fed. Reg. 39586, August 2, 1995, 60 Fed. Reg. 44670, August 28, 1995 and 60 Fed. Reg.

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

- 1) **Heading of the Part:** Primary Drinking Water Standards
- 2) **Code citation:** 35 Ill. Adm. Code 611
- 3) **Section numbers:**

<u>Proposed action:</u>
611.100, 611.102, 611.130
611.212, 611.220, 611.300
Amended
611.301, 611.357, 611.510
Amended
611.526, 611.531, 611.591
Amended
611.600, 611.601, 611.606
Amended
611.611, 611.630, 611.641
Amended
611.645, 611.646, 611.648
Amended
611.683, 611.684, 611.685
Amended
611.687
New
611.720, 611.731, 611.732
Amended
611.831, 611.840, 611.851
Amended
611.852, 611.858
Amended
611.870
Repealed
611.App. A, 611.App. B
Amended
- 4) **Statutory authority:** 415 ILCS 5/17, 17.5 and 27
- 5) **A complete description of the subjects and issues involved:** A more detailed description is contained in the Board's opinion of April 18, 1996 in R95-17, which opinion is available from the address below. Sections 7.2 and 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/7.2 and 17.5] provide that Section 5-35 of the Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/5-35] shall not apply. Because this rulemaking is not subject to Section 5-35 of the APA, it is not subject to first notice or to second notice review by JCAR.

This rulemaking updates the Board's SDWA drinking water rules to correspond with amendments adopted by USEPA which appeared in the Federal Register during the period January 1 through June 30, 1995. During this period, USEPA amended its SDWA regulations three times as follows:

- 60 Fed. Reg. 33658 (June 28, 1995) (Revisions to State Primacy Provisions)
- 60 Fed. Reg. 33912 (June 29, 1995) (Deletion of Obsolete, Redundant, and Out-Dated Rules)

- 60 Fed. Reg. 34084 (June 29, 1995) (Analytical Methods Technical Corrections)

The amendments to the state primacy provisions, adopted by USEPA on June 28, 1995, amended the provisions for withdrawal of federal authorization

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

of a state's SDWA program. None of the USEPA amendments affected the actual State program requirements, so no Board action is necessary beyond noting the federal action. The deletion of obsolete, redundant, and out-dated rules on June 29, 1995 included revisions to elements of the federal rules that have counterparts in the Illinois regulations. Amendments resulted to the Illinois rules from those federal amendments. The analytical methods amendments of June 29, 1995 corrected minor errors in the analytical methods amendments of December 5, 1994 (59 Fed. Reg. 1994), adopted by the Board in consolidated docket R94-24/R95-3 on June 15, 1995, and in the July 17, 1992 (57 Fed. Reg. 31776) Federal Phase V rules, adopted by the Board in docket R93-1 on July 13, 1993. The June 29, 1993 analytical methods corrections also require Board action.

Board action is further required by a comment filed March 1, 1996 by the Agency. That comment highlights various errors and inconsistencies in the text of all of the Subtitle F regulations (including the groundwater protection and groundwater quality rules). The Agency requested numerous corrections to the text of the rules. Further discussion of this request and a detailed outline of the corrections appear below in this discussion. Specifically, the amendments to Part 611 incorporate the federal amendments of June 29, 1995 into the Illinois drinking water regulations. The Board further follows many of the Agency's suggestions in the above-mentioned comment and makes numerous corrective amendments to the text of the rules.

4) Will these proposed amendments replace emergency amendments currently in effect? No

5) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

6) Do these proposed amendments contain incorporations by reference? Yes. The existing text of Part 611 includes numerous incorporations by reference, including many federal analytical methods. The incorporations by reference are centrally located in Section 611.102 for use throughout the text of Part 611. Many of the present amendments update those incorporations.

7) Are there any other amendments pending on this Part? No

8) Do these proposed amendments contain incorporations by reference? Yes. The existing text of Part 611 includes numerous incorporations by reference, including many federal analytical methods. The incorporations by reference are centrally located in Section 611.102 for use throughout the text of Part 611. Many of the present amendments update those incorporations.

9) Statement of statewide policy objectives: This rulemaking is mandated by Section 17.5 of the Environmental Protection Act. The statewide policy objectives are set forth in Section 11 of that Act. This rulemaking imposes mandates on units of local government to the extent they supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. These mandates are, however, identical in substance to mandates imposed by federal law.

10) The amendments to the state primacy provisions, adopted by USEPA on June 28, 1995, amended the provisions for withdrawal of federal authorization

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11) Time, place and manner in which interested persons may comment on this proposed rulemaking: The Board will accept written public comment on this proposal for a period of 45 days after the date of this publication. Comments should reference Docket R95-17 and be addressed to:

Ms. Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board
State of Illinois Center, Suite 11-500
100 W. Randolph St.
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 814-6931

Direct all questions to Michael J. McCambridge at (312) 814-6924.

Request copies of the Board's opinion and order from Victoria Agyeman, at .
(312) 814-3620.

12) Initial regulatory flexibility analysis:

A) Types of small businesses affected: This rulemaking will affect only those small businesses that supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year.

B) Reporting, bookkeeping or other procedures required for compliance: The existing drinking water rules impose significant reporting, bookkeeping, and other procedures on small businesses that supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year. The proposed amendments update analytical methods for use in testing under the federally-derived SDWA program. They do not add to the existing requirements.

C) Types of professional skills necessary for compliance: Compliance with the existing rules and proposed amendments may require small businesses that supply drinking water to at least 25 of the same persons over 6 months per year to employ the services of an attorney, certified public accountant, chemist and registered professional engineer.

13) Regulatory Agenda on which this rulemaking was summarized: July 1995 and January 1996

The full text of the proposed amendments begins on the next page.

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NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 35: ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
SUBTITLE F: PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES
CHAPTER I: POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

PART 611

PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

SUBPART A: GENERAL

Section	Purpose, Scope and Applicability
611.100	Definitions
611.101	Incorporations by Reference
611.102	Severability
611.103	Agency Inspection of PWS Facilities
611.107	Delegation to Local Government
611.108	Enforcement
611.109	Special Exception Permits
611.110	Section 1415 Variances
611.111	Section 1416 Variances
611.112	Alternative Treatment Techniques
611.113	Siting Requirements
611.114	Source Water Quantity
611.115	Effective dates
611.120	Maximum Containment Levels and Finished Water Quality
611.121	Fluoridation Requirement
611.125	Prohibition on Use of Lead
611.126	Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards
611.130	

SUBPART B: FILTRATION AND DISINFECTION

Section	Requiring a Demonstration
611.201	Procedures for Agency Determinations
611.202	Filtration Required
611.211	Groundwater under Direct Influence of Surface Water
611.212	No Method of HPC Analysis
611.213	General Requirements
611.220	Filtration Effective Dates
611.231	Source Water Quality Conditions
611.232	Site-specific Conditions
611.233	Treatment Technique Violations
611.240	Disinfection
611.241	Unfiltered PWS
611.242	Filtered PWS
611.250	Filtration
611.261	Unfiltered PWS: Reporting and Recordkeeping
611.262	Filtered PWS: Reporting and Recordkeeping

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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611.271 Protection during Repair Work
611.272 Disinfection following Repair

SUBPART C: USE OF NON-CENTRALIZED TREATMENT DEVICES

Section 611.280 Point-of-Entry Devices
611.290 Use of Point-of-Use Devices or Bottled Water

SUBPART D: TREATMENT TECHNIQUES

Section 611.295 General Requirements
611.296 Acrylamide and Epichlorohydrin
611.297 Corrosion Control

SUBPART E: MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCLs)

Section 611.300 Old MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals
Revised MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals
611.310 Old MCLs for Organic Chemicals
611.311 Revised MCLs for Organic Contaminants
611.320 Turbidity
611.325 Microbiological Contaminants
Radium and Gross Alpha Particle Activity
611.330 Beta Particle and Photon Radioactivity

SUBPART F: LEAD AND COPPER

Section 611.350 General Requirements
611.351 Applicability of Corrosion Control
611.352 Corrosion Control Treatment
611.353 Source Water Treatment
611.354 Lead Service Line Replacement
611.355 Public Education and Supplemental Monitoring
611.356 Tap Water Monitoring for Lead and Copper
611.357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters
611.358 Monitoring for Lead and Copper in Source Water
611.359 Analytical Methods
611.360 Reporting
611.361 Recordkeeping

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.480 Alternative Analytical Techniques

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611.490 Certified Laboratories
611.491 Laboratory Testing Equipment
611.500 Consecutive PWSS
611.510 Special Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants

SUBPART L: MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.521 Routine Coliform Monitoring
611.522 Repeat Coliform Monitoring
611.523 Invalidation of Total Coliform Samples
611.524 Sanitary Surveys
611.525 Fecal Coliform and E. Coli Testing
611.526 Analytical Methodology
611.527 Response to Violation
611.531 Analytical Requirements
611.532 Unfiltered PWSS
611.533 Filtered PWSS

SUBPART M: TURBIDITY MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.560 Turbidity

SUBPART N: INORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.591 Violation of State MCL
611.592 Frequency of State Monitoring
611.600 Applicability
611.601 Monitoring Frequency
611.602 Asbestos Monitoring Frequency
611.603 Inorganic Monitoring Frequency
611.604 Nitrate Monitoring
611.605 Nitrite Monitoring
611.606 Confirmation Samples
611.607 More Frequent Monitoring and Confirmation Sampling
611.608 Additional Optional Monitoring
611.609 Determining Compliance
611.610 Inorganic Monitoring Times
611.611 Inorganic Analysis
611.612 Monitoring Requirements for Old Inorganic MCLs
611.630 Special Monitoring for Sodium
611.631 Special Monitoring for Inorganic Chemicals

SUBPART O: ORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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supplies ("non-CWS") and "non-transient non-community water systems ("NTNCWSS"), as these terms are defined in Section 611.101.

1) CWS suppliers are required to obtain permits from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 602.

2) Non-CWS suppliers are subject to additional regulations promulgated by the Illinois Department of Public Health (Public Health). Pursuant to Section 9 of the Illinois Groundwater Protection Act [415 ILCS 55/9], including 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.

3) Non-CWS suppliers are not required to obtain permits or other approvals from the Agency, or to file reports or other documents with the Agency. Any provision in this Part so providing is to be understood as requiring the non-CWS supplier to obtain the comparable form of approval from, or to file the comparable report or other document with Public Health.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.1 (1994).

d) This Part applies to each PWS, unless the PWS meets all of the following conditions:

1) Consists only of distribution and storage facilities (and does not have any collection and treatment facilities);

2) Obtains all of its water from, but is not owned or operated by, a supplier to which such regulators apply;

3) Does not sell water to any person; and

4) Is not a carrier which conveys passengers in interstate commerce.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.3 (1994).

e) Some subsection labels have been omitted in order to maintain local consistency between USEPA 8-97-BPA subsection labels and the subsection labels in this Part.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.102 Incorporations by Reference

a) Abbreviations and short-name listing of references. The following names and abbreviated names, presented in alphabetical order, are used in this Part to refer to materials incorporated by reference:

"Amco-AEPA-1 Polymer" is available from Advanced Polymer Systems.

"ASTM Method" means a method published by and available from the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM).

"Colisure Test" means "Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water", available from Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department.

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"Dioxin and Furan Method 1613" means "Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope-Dilution HRGC/HRMS", available from NTIS.

"GLI Method 2" means GLI Method 2, "Turbidity", Nov. 2, 1992, available from Great Lakes Instruments, Inc.

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", available from USEPA 8-97-BPA Science and Technology Branch.

"HASL Procedure Manual" means HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300, available from ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory.

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NCRP Report Number 22, available from NCRP.

"NCRP" means "National Council on Radiation Protection".

"NTIS" means "National Technical Information Service".

"ONGP-MUG Test" (meaning "minimal medium ortho-nitrophenyl-beta-d-galactopyranoside-4-methyl-umbelliferyl-beta-d-glucuronide test"), also called the "Autoanalysis Colilert System", is method 9223, available in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", 18th ed., from American Public Health Association.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", available from NTIS.

"Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", available from NTIS.

"Standard Methods", means "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", available from the American Public Health Association or the American Waterworks Association.

"Technical Bulletin 601" means "Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water", July, 1994, available from Analytical Technology, Inc.

"Technicon Methods" means "Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", available from Technicon.

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", available from NTIS.

"Radiochemical Methods" means "Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", available from NTIS.

"Standard Methods", means "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", available from the American Public Health Association or the American Waterworks Association.

"Technical Bulletin 601" means "Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water", July, 1994, available from Analytical Technology, Inc.

"Technicon Methods" means "Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", available from Technicon.

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Method-A--Field-and-Routine-Laboratory-Measurement-of-Static
tNon-Floating-Samples--Approved-June-157-1991.

ASTM--Method-B129-93-B7--Standard-Test-Methods-for-Fluoride
in-Water--uTest--Method-B--Ion--Selective--Electrode--
Approved-1997

ASTM--Method-B1293-847--Standard-Test-Methods-for-pH-of
Water--uTest-Method-A--Precise--Laboratory--Measurement--
uTest--Method-B--Routine-or-Ontario-Measurement--Approved
October-267-1984.

ASTM--Method-B1600-90-A--Or--87--Standard-Test-Methods-for
Copper-in-Water--uTest-Method-A--Atomic-Absorption-Direct
&--uTest--Method-C--Atomic-Absorption-Graphite--Furnace
Approved-March-157-1997.

ASTM--Method-B1936-91-A--Or--B7--Standard-Test-Methods-for
Erganide-in-Water--uTest--Method-A--Total--Erganides--after
Bitribution--&--uTest--Method-B--Erganides--Amenable--to
Chlorination-by-Difference--Approved-September-157-1991.

ASTM--Method-B2159-777--4 Standard-Test--Method--for--Gamma
Spectrometry-in-Water--Approved-July-287-1972--discontinued
19887

ASTM--Method-B2907-917--Standard-Test--Method--for
Microquantities-of-Branium-in-Water-by-Fluorometry--uTest
Method--A--Direct--Fluorometric--&--uTest--Method
B--Extraction--Approved-June-157-1997

ASTM--Method-B2972-93-B--Or--87--Standard-Test-Methods-for
Absent--in--Water--uTest--Method-B--Atomic--Absorption
Hydride--Generation--&--uTest--Method-C--Atomic-Absorption
Graphite-Furnace--Approved-1993.

ASTM--Method-B3239-917--4 Standard-Test--Method--for--Total
Mercury-in-Water--Approved-September-237-1991.

ASTM--Method-B3559-90-B7--Standard-Test-Methods--for--bead--in
Water--uTest-Method-B--Atomic-Absorption-Graphite-Furnace
Approved-August-67-19987

ASTM--Method-B3645-93-B7--Standard-Test-Methods-for-Beryllium
in-Water--uTest-Method-B--Atomic-Absorption-Graphite-Furnace
Approved-19937

ASTM--Method-B3697-927--Standard-Test-Method--for-Antimony--in

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Water--uTest--Approved-June-157-1992.

ASTM--Method-B3853-93-A7--Standard-Test-Methods-for-Selenium
in-Water--uTest-Method-A--Atomic--Absorption--Hydride--Method
Approved-19937

ASTM--Method-B3867-90-A--End-B7--Standard-Test-Methods-for
Nitrite-Nitrate-in-Water--uTest-Method-A--Automated-Radium
Reduction--&--uTest--Method-B--Manal--Gadmit--Reduction
Approved-January-107-19907

ASTM--Method-B4927-917--Standard-Test-Method-for-Antons-in
Water-by-Ten-Chromatograph--uTest--Approved-October-157-19917

American Water Works Association et al., 6666 West Quincy Avenue,
Denver, CO 80235 303-394-7711;

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and
Wastewater, 13th Edition, 1971 (referred to as "Standard
Methods, 13th ed.")

Method 302, Gross Alpha and Gross Beta Radioactivity
in Water (Total, Suspended and Dissolved).

Method 303, Total Radioactive Strontium and Strontium
90 in Water.

Method 304, Radium in Water by Precipitation.

Method 305, Radium 226 by Radon in Water (Soluble,
Suspended and Total).

Method 306, Tritium in Water.

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and
Wastewater, 18th Edition, 1992 (referred to as "Standard
Methods, 18th ed."):

Method 2130 B, Turbidity, Nephelometric Method.
Method 2320 B, Alkalinity, Titration Method.

Method 2510 B, Conductivity, Laboratory Method.
Method 2550 B, Temperature, Laboratory and Field
Methods.

Method 3111 B, metals by Flame Atomic Absorption

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Spectrometry, Direct Air-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3111-D, Metals by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Direct Nitrous Oxide-Acetylene Flame Method.

Method 3112-B, Metals by Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Cold-Vapor Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3113-B, Metals by Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Electrothermal Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3114-B, Metals by Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometry, Manual Hydride Generation/Atomic Absorption Spectrometric Method.

Method 3120-B, Metals by Plasma Emission Spectroscopy, Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Method.

Method 3500-Ca-D, Calcium, EDTA Titrimetric Method.

Method 4110-B, Determination of Anions by Ion Chromatography, Ion Chromatography with Chemical Suppression of Eluent Conductivity.

Method 4500-CN-C, Cyanide, Total Cyanide after Distillation.

Method 4500-CN-E, Cyanide, Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-CN-F, Cyanide, Cyanide-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-CN-G, Cyanide, Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination after Distillation.

Method 4500-Cl-D, Chlorine (Residual), Amperometric Titration Method.

Method 4500-Cl-E, Chlorine (Residual), Amperometric Titration Method.

Method 4500-Cl-F, Chlorine (Residual), DPD Ferrous Titrimetric Method.

Method 4500-Cl-G, Chlorine (Residual), DPD

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Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-Cl-H, Chlorine (Residual), Syringaldazine (FACTS) Method.

Method 4500-Cl-I, Chlorine (Residual), Iodometric Electrode Technique.

Method 4500-ClO(2)-C, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method I.

Method 4500-ClO(2)-D, Chlorine Dioxide, DPD Method.

Method 4500-ClO(2)-E, Chlorine Dioxide, Amperometric Method II (Proposed).

Method 4500-F-B, Fluoride, Preliminary Distillation Step.

Method 4500-F-C, Fluoride, Ion-Selective Electrode Method.

Method 4500-F-D, Fluoride, SPADNS Method.

Method 4500-F-E, Fluoride, Complexone Method.

Method 4500-H(+)-B, pH Value, Electrometric Method.

Method 4500-NO(2)-B, Nitrogen (Nitrite), Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-NO(3)-D, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Nitrate Electrode Method.

Method 4500-NO(3)-E, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Reduction Method.

Method 4500-NO(3)-F, Nitrogen (Nitrate), Automated Cadmium Reduction Method.

Method 4500-O(3)-B, Ozone (Residual) (Proposed), Indigo Colorimetric Method.

Method 4500-P-E, Phosphorus, Ascorbic Acid Method.

Method 4500-P-F, Phosphorus, Automated Ascorbic Acid Reduction Method.

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Method 4500-Si D, Silica, Molybdate-Silicate Method.

Method 4500-Si E, Silica, Heteropoly Blue Method.

Method 4500-Si F, Silica, Automated Method for Molybdate-Reactive Silica.

Method 4500-SO₄(4)(2-) C, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Ignition of Residue.Method 4500-SO₄(4)(2-) D, Sulfate, Gravimetric Method with Drying of Residue.Method 4500-SO₄(4)(2-) E, Sulfate, Automated Methylthymol Blue Method.

Method 6651, Glyphosate Herbicide (Proposed).

Method 9215 B, Heterotrophic Plate Count, Pour Plate Method.

Method 9221 A, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9221 B, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Fermentation Technique.

Method 9221 C, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Estimation of Bacterial Density.

Method 9221 D, Multiple-Tube Fermentation Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Presence-Absence (P-A) Coliform Test.

Method 9222 A, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Introduction.

Method 9222 B, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Standard Total Coliform Membrane Filter Procedure.

Method 9222 C, Membrane Filter Technique for Members of the Coliform Group, Delayed-Incubation Total Coliform Procedure.

Method 9223, Chromogenic Substrate Coliform Test.

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(Proposed).

Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 18th Edition Supplement, 1994 (Referred to as "Standard Methods, 18th ed.":)

Method 6610, Carbamate Pesticides.

Analytical Technology, Inc., ATI Orion, 529 Main Street, Boston, MA 02129:

Technical Bulletin 601, "Standard Method of Testing for Nitrate in Drinking Water", July 1994, PN 221890-001 (referred to as "Technical Bulletin 601").

ASTM, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1976 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103 215-299-5585:

ASTM Method D511-93 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Calcium and Magnesium in Water", "Test Method A-Complexometric Titration" & "Test Method B-Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometric", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D515-88 A, "Standard Test Methods for Phosphorus in Water", "Test Method A-Colorimetric Ascorbic Acid Reduction", approved August 19, 1988.

ASTM Method D859-88 A, "Standard Test Method for Silica in Water", approved August 19, 1988.

ASTM Method D1067-92 B, "Standard Test Methods for Acidity or Alkalinity in Water", "Test Method B-Electrometric or Color-Change Titration", approved May 15, 1992.

ASTM Method D1125-91 A, "Standard Test Methods for Electrical Conductivity and Resistivity of Water", "Test Method A-Field and Routine Laboratory Measurement of Static (Non-Flowing) Samples", approved June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D1179-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Fluoride in Water", "Test Method B-Ion Selective Electrode", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D1293-84, "Standard Test Methods for pH of Water", "Test Method A-Precise Laboratory Measurement" & "Test Method B-Routine or Continuous Measurement", approved October 26, 1984.

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ASTM Method D1688-90 A or C, "Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water", "Test Method A--Atomic Absorption, Direct" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace", approved March 15, 1990.

ASTM Method D2036-91 A or B, "Standard Test Methods for Cyanide in Water", "Test Method A--Total Cyanides after Distillation" & "Test Method B--Cyanides Amenable to Chlorination by Difference", approved September 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D2459-72, "Standard Test Method for Gamma Spectrometry in Water", approved July 28, 1972, discontinued in 1988.

ASTM Method D2907-91, "Standard Test Methods for Microquantities of Uranium in Water by Fluorometry", "Test Method A--Direct Fluorometric" & "Test Method B--Extraction", approved June 15, 1991.

ASTM Method D2972-93 B or C, "Standard Test Methods for Arsenic in Water", "Test Method B--Atomic Absorption Hydride Generation" & "Test Method C--Atomic Absorption Graphite Furnace", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3223-91, "Standard Test Method for Total Mercury in Water", approved September 23, 1991.

ASTM Method D3559-90 D, "Standard Test Methods for Lead in Water", "Test Method D--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace", approved August 6, 1990.

ASTM Method D3645-93 B, "Standard Test Methods for Beryllium in Water", "Method B--Atomic Absorption, Graphite Furnace", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3697-92, "Standard Test Method for Antimony in Water", approved June 15, 1992.

ASTM Method D3859-93 A, "Standard Test Methods for Selenium in Water", "Method A--Atomic Absorption, Hydride Method", approved 1993.

ASTM Method D3867-90 A and B, "Standard Test Methods for Nitrite-Nitrate in Water", "Test Method A--Automated Cadmium Reduction" & "Test Method B--Manual Cadmium Reduction", approved January 10, 1990.

ASTM Method D4327-91, "Standard Test Method for Anions in

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Water by Ion Chromatography", approved October 15, 1991.

ERDA Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, NY:

141.25(b)(2) (1995).

ASTM Procedure Manual, HASL 300, 1973. See 40 CFR

Great Lakes Instruments, Inc., 8855 North 55th Street, Milwaukee, WI 53223:

GLI Method 2, "Turbidity", Nov. 2, 1992.

Millipore Corporation, Technical Services Department, 80 Ashby Road, Milford, MA 01730 800-654-5476:

Colisure Presence/Absence Test for Detection and Identification of Coliform Bacteria and Escherichia Coli in Drinking Water, February 28, 1994 (referred to as "Colisure Test").

Millipore Corporation, Waters Chromatography Division, 34 Maple St., Milford, MA 01757 800-252-4752:

Waters Test Method for the Determination of Nitrite/Nitrate in Water Using Single Column Ion Chromatography, Method B-1011 (referred to as "Waters Method B-1011").

NCRP. National Council on Radiation Protection, 7910 Woodmont Ave., Bethesda, MD 20814-2652:

"Maximum Permissible Body Burdens and Maximum Permissible Concentrations of Radionuclides in Air and in Water for Occupational Exposure", NCRP Report Number 22, June 5, 1959.

NTIS. National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 (703) 487-4600 or (800) 553-6847:

Method 100.1, "Analytical Method for Determination of Asbestos Fibers in Water", EPA-600/4-83-013, September, 1983, Doc. No. PB83-160471 (referred to as "USEPA H-87--BPA Asbestos Methods-100.1").

Method 100.2, "Determination of Asbestos Structures over 10-micron in Length in Drinking Water", EPA-600/4-83-043, June, 1994, Doc. No. PB94-201902 (Referred to as "USEPA H-87--BPA Asbestos Methods-100.2").

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"Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes", March, 1983, Doc. No. PB84-128677 (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Inorganic Methods"). (Methods 150.1, 150.2, and 245.2, which formerly appeared in this reference, are available from "USEPA H-87-BPA EMSL".)

"Methods for the Determination of Metals in Environmental Samples", June, 1991, Doc. No. PB91-231498 (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods").

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Drinking Water", December, 1988, revised July, 1991, EPA-600/4-88/039 (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 502.2, 505, 507, 508, 508A, 515.1 and 531.1.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water--Supplement I", July, 1990, EPA-600/4-90-020 (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 506, 547, 550, 550.1, and 551.)

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water--Supplement II", August, 1992, EPA-600/R-92-129 (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 515.2, 524.2, 548.1, 549.1, 552.1 and 555.)

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", H.L. Krieger and S. Gold, EPA-R4-73-014, May, 1973, Doc. No. PB222-1547/7BA.

"Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", EPA-600/R-94-173, October, 1994, Doc. No. PB-104766 (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Technical Notes"). BOARD NOTE: USEPA H-87-BPA made the following assertion with regard to this reference at 40 CFR 141.23(k)(1) and 141.24(e) and (n)(11) (1995-1996): This document contains other analytical test procedures and approved analytical methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996.

"Tetra- through Octa-Chlorinated Dioxins and Furans by Isotope Dilution HRGC/HRMS", October, 1994, EPA-821-B-94-005 (referred to as "Dioxin and Furan Method 1613").

Technicon Industrial Systems, Tarrytown, NY 10591:

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", Industrial Method

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#129-71W, December, 1972 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #129-71W"). See 40 CFR 141.23(f)(10), footnotes 6 and 7 (1995).

"Fluoride in Water and Wastewater", #380-75WE, February, 1976 (referred to as "Technicon Methods: Method #380-75WE"). See 40 CFR 141.23(f)(10), footnotes 6 and 7 (1995).

United States Environmental Protection Agency, EMSL, Cincinnati, OH 45268 513-569-7586;

"Interim Radiochemical Methodology for Drinking Water", EPA-600/4-75-008 (referred to as "Radiochemical Methods"). (Revised) March, 1976.

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water and Raw Source Water" (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Organic Methods"). (For methods 504.1, 508.1, and 525.2 only.) See NTIS.

"Methods for the Determination of Organic Compounds in Finished Drinking Water and Raw Source Water" (referred to as "USEPA H-87-BPA Inorganic Methods"). (See NTIS. Methods 150.7-150.77-and-245.2-only).

"Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions". See NTIS.

USEPA H-87-BPA, Science and Technology Branch, Criteria and Standards Division, Office of Drinking Water, Washington D.C. 20460:

"Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", October, 1989.

USGS, Books and Open-File Reports Section, United States Geological Survey, Federal Center, Box 25425, Denver, CO 80225-0425:

Methods available upon request by method number from "Methods of Analysis by the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Quality Laboratory--Determination of Inorganic and Organic Constituents in Water and Fluvial Sediments", Open File Report 93-125 or Book 5, Chapter A-1, "Methods for Determination of Inorganic Substances in Water and Fluvial Sediments", 3d ed., Open-File Report 85-495, 1989, as appropriate (referred to as "USGS Methods").

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I-1030-85

I-1062-85

I-1601-85

I-1700-85

I-2598-85

I-2601-90

I-2700-85

I-3300-85

c) The Board incorporates the following federal regulations by reference:
40 CFR 136, Appendix B and C (1995).
49-EPRA-141-Subpart-G7-Appendix-E-1994†

d) This Part incorporates no later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.130 Special Requirements for Certain Variances and Adjusted Standards

a) Relief from the THM MCL.

- 1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS that adds a disinfectant at any part of treatment and which provides water to 10,000 or more persons on a regular basis from the maximum contaminant level for THM listed in Section 611.310(c), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (a)(4) below for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that system, or it would only result in a marginal reduction in THM for that supplier. The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the THM MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:
 - A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of THM, according to a definite schedule:
 - i) introduction of off-line water storage for THM precursor reduction;
 - ii) aeration for THM reduction, where geography and climate allow;
 - iii) introduction of clarification, where not presently practiced;
 - iv) use of alternative sources of raw water; and
 - v) use of ozone as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant or oxidant, and
 - B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.
- 3) The Agency shall petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101. Subpart K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (a)(2) above is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in THM.

4) Best available technology for THM reduction:

- A) use of chloramines as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant;
- B) use of chlorine dioxide as an alternative or supplemental disinfectant, or
- C) improved existing clarification for THM precursor reduction.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.60 (1994). The regulations of this subsection do not apply to suppliers regulated for THM as an additional State ~~state~~ requirement. See the Board Note to Section 611.301(c).

- 1) In granting any variance or adjusted standard to a supplier that is a CWS from the maximum contaminant level for fluoride listed in Section 611.301(b), the Board will require application of the best available technology (BAT) identified at subsection (b)(4) below for that constituent as a condition to the relief, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT is not technically appropriate and technically feasible for that supplier. The Board will require the following as a condition for relief from the fluoride MCL where it does not require the application of BAT:
 - A) That the supplier continue to investigate the following methods as an alternative means of significantly reducing the level of fluoride THM, according to a definite schedule:
 - i) modification of lime softening;
 - ii) alum coagulation;
 - iii) electrodialysis;
 - iv) anion exchange resins;
 - v) well field management;
 - vi) use of alternative sources of raw water; and
 - vii) regionalization, and
 - B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to

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the Agency.

3) The Agency shall petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101. Subpart K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (b)(2) above is technically feasible and would result in a significant reduction in fluoride.

4) Best available technology for fluoride reduction:

- A) activated alumina absorption centrally applied, and
- B) reverse osmosis centrally applied.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.61 (1994).

c) Relief from an inorganic chemical contaminant, VOC, or SOC MCL.

1) In granting to a supplier that is a CWS or NTCWS any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for any VOC or SOC, listed in Section 611.311(a) or (c), or for any inorganic chemical contaminant, listed in Section 611.301, the supplier must have first applied the best available technology (BAT) identified at Section 611.311(b) (VOCs and SOCs) or Section 611.301(c) (inorganic chemical contaminants) for that constituent, unless the supplier has demonstrated through comprehensive engineering assessments that application of BAT would achieve only a minimal and insignificant reduction in the level of contaminant.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA ~~has~~-EPA lists BAT for each SOC and VOC at 40 CFR 142.62(a) (1994), for the purposes of variances and exemptions (adjusted standards). That list is identical to the list at 40 CFR 141.61(b) (1995) ~~with three exceptions--the section 142.62 listing adds EPA--for--attachment--to--the--for--hexa--chlorobenzene--instead--of--6A7--and--omits--PA--for--toxaphene----The--Board--has--chosen--to--use--the--section--141.61(a) section 611.311--BAP--listing--because--we--believe--that--this--leads to greater consistency.~~

2) The Board may require any of the following as a condition for relief from a MCL listed in Section 611.301 or 611.311:

- A) That the supplier continue to investigate alternative means of compliance according to a definite schedule, and
- B) That the supplier report results of that investigation to the Agency.

3) The Agency shall petition the Board to reconsider or modify a variance or adjusted standard, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 101. Subpart K, if it determines that an alternative method identified by the supplier pursuant to subsection (c)(2) above is technically feasible.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(a) through (e) (1994).

d) Conditions requiring use of bottled water or point-of-use or point-of-entry devices. In granting any variance or adjusted standard from the maximum contaminant levels for organic and inorganic chemicals or an adjusted standard from the treatment technique for

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lead and copper, the Board may impose certain conditions requiring the use of bottled water, point-of-entry devices, or point-of-use devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health, limited as provided in subsections (e) and (f) below.

- 1) Relief from an MCL. The Board may, when granting any variance or adjusted standard from the MCL requirements of Sections 611.301 and 611.311, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water, point-of-use devices, point-of-entry devices or other means to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
- 2) Relief from corrosion control treatment. The Board may, when granting an adjusted standard from the corrosion control treatment requirements for lead and copper of Sections 611.351 and 611.352, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use bottled water and point-of-use devices or other means, but not point-of-entry devices, to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.
- 3) Relief from source water treatment or service line replacement. The Board may, when granting an exemption from the source water treatment and lead service line replacement requirements for lead and copper under Sections 611.353 or 611.354, impose a condition that requires a supplier to use point-of-entry devices to avoid an unreasonable risk to health.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(f) (1994).

e) Use of bottled water. Suppliers that propose to use or use bottled water as a condition for receiving a variance or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Section 611.301 or Section 611.311, or an adjusted standard from the requirements of Sections 611.351 through 611.354 must meet the requirements of either subsections (e)(1), (e)(2), (e)(3), and (e)(6) or (e)(4), (e)(5) and (e)(6) below:

- 1) The supplier must develop a monitoring program for Board approval that provides reasonable assurances that the bottled water meets all MCLs of Sections 611.301 and 611.311 and submit a description of this program as part of its petition. The proposed program must describe how the supplier will comply with each requirement of this subsection.
- 2) The supplier must monitor representative samples of the bottled water for all contaminants regulated under Sections 611.301 and 611.311 during the first three-month period that it supplies the bottled water to the public, and annually thereafter.
- 3) The supplier shall annually provide the results of the monitoring program to the Agency.
- 4) The supplier must receive a certification from the bottled water company as to each of the following:
 - A) that the bottled water supplied has been taken from an approved source of bottled water, as such is defined in Section 611.101;
 - B) that the approved source of bottled water has conducted monitoring in accordance with 21 CFR 129.80(g)(1) through (3);

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C) and that the bottled water does not exceed any MCLs or quality limits as set out in 21 CFR 103.35, 110, and 129.

5) The supplier shall provide the certification required by subsection (e) (4) above to the Agency during the first quarter after it begins supplying bottled water and annually thereafter.

6) The supplier shall assure the provision of sufficient quantities of bottled water to every affected person supplied by the supplier via door-to-door bottled water delivery.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(g) (1994).

E) Use of point-of-entry devices. Before the Board grants any PWS a variance or adjusted standard from any NPDWR that includes a condition requiring the use of a point-of-entry device, the supplier must demonstrate to the Board each of the following:

- 1) that the supplier will operate and maintain the device;
- 2) that the device provides health protection equivalent to that provided by central treatment;
- 3) that the supplier will maintain the microbiological safety of the water at all times;
- 4) that the supplier has established standards for performance, conducted a rigorous engineering design review, and field tested the device;
- 5) that the operation and maintenance of the device will account for any potential for increased concentrations of heterotrophic bacteria resulting through the use of activated carbon, by backwashing, post-contractor disinfection, and heterotrophic plate count monitoring;
- 6) that buildings connected to the supplier's distribution system have sufficient devices properly installed, maintained, and monitored to assure that all consumers are protected; and
- 7) that the use of the device will not cause increased corrosion of lead and copper bearing materials located between the device and the tap that could increase contaminant levels at the tap.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 142.62(h) (1994).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.212 Groundwater under Direct Influence of Surface Water

The Agency shall, pursuant to Section 611.201, require all CWSs to demonstrate whether they are using "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" by ~~June-29-1994~~. The Agency shall determine with information provided by the supplier whether a PWS uses "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" on an individual basis. The Agency shall determine that a groundwater source is under the direct influence of surface water based upon:

- a) Physical characteristics of the source; whether the source is obviously a surface water source, such as a lake or stream. Other sources which may be subject to influence from surface waters

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include: springs, infiltration galleries, wells or other collectors in subsurface aquifers.

b) Well construction characteristics and geology with field evaluation.

1) The Agency may use the wellhead protection program's requirements, which include delineation of wellhead protection areas, assessment of sources of contamination and implementation of management control systems, to determine if the wellhead is under the influence of surface water.

2) Wells less than or equal to 50 feet in depth are likely to be under the influence of surface water.

3) Wells greater than 50 feet in depth are likely to be under the influence of surface water, unless they include:

- A) A surface sanitary seal using bentonite clay, concrete similar material,
- B) A well casing that penetrates consolidated (slowly permeable) material, and
- C) A well casing that is only perforated or screened below consolidated (slowly permeable) material.

4) A source which is less than 200 feet from any surface water is likely to be under the influence of surface water.

c) Any structural modifications to prevent the direct influence of surface water and eliminate the potential for Giardia lamblia cyst contamination.

d) Source water quality records. The following are indicative that a source is under the influence of surface water:

- 1) A record of total coliform or fecal coliform contamination in untreated samples collected over the past three years,
- 2) A history of turbidity problems associated with the source, or
- 3) A history of known or suspected outbreaks of Giardia lamblia or other pathogenic organism associated with surface water (e.g., cryptosporidium) that ~~which~~ has been attributed to that source.

e) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity or pH.

- 1) A variation in turbidity, turbidity of 0.5 NTU or more over one year is indicative of surface influence.
- 2) A variation in temperature of 9 Fahrenheit degrees or more over one year is indicative of surface influence.

f) Significant and relatively rapid shifts in water characteristics such as turbidity, temperature, conductivity or pH which closely correlate to climatological or surface water conditions are indicative of surface water influence.

- 1) Evidence of particulate matter associated with the surface water,
- 2) Turbidity or temperature data which correlates to that of a nearby surface water source.

g) Particulate analysis: Significant occurrence of insects or other macroorganisms, algae or large diameter pathogens such as Giardia lamblia is indicative of surface influence.

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- 1) "Large diameter" particulates are those over 7 micrometers.
- 2) Particulates must be measured as specified in the "Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirements for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

The potential for contamination by small-diameter pathogens, such as bacteria or virus, does not alone render the source "under the direct influence of surface water".

BOARD NOTE: Derived from the definition of "groundwater under the direct influence of surface water" in 40 CFR 141.2 (1995 #949); from the Preamble at 54 Fed. Reg. 27489 (June 29, 1989); and from the USEPA H-95-EPA "Guidance Manual for Compliance with the Filtration and Disinfection Requirement for Public Water Systems using Surface Water Sources", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____,)

Section 611-220 General Requirements

a) The requirements of this Subpart constitute NPDWRs. This Subpart establishes criteria under which filtration is required as a treatment technique for PWSS supplied by a surface water source and PWSS supplied by a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water. In addition, these regulations establish treatment technique requirements in lieu of MCLs for the following contaminants: Giardia lamblia, viruses, HPC bacteria, Legionella and turbidity. Each supplier with a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water shall provide treatment of that source water that complies with these treatment technique requirements. The treatment technique requirements consist of installing and properly operating water treatment processes which

reliably achieve:

- 1) At least 99.9 percent (3-log) removal or inactivation of Giardia lamblia cysts between a point where the raw water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff and a point downstream before or at the first customer; and
- 2) At least 99.99 percent (4-log) removal or inactivation of viruses between a point where the raw water is not subject to recontamination by surface water runoff and a point downstream before or at the first customer.

b) A supplier using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water is considered to be in compliance with the requirements of subsection (a) if:

- 1) It meets the requirements for avoiding filtration in Section 611.230 through 611.232 and the disinfection requirements in Section 611.241; or
- 2) It meets the filtration requirements in Section 611.250 and the

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disinfection requirements in Section 611.242.

c) Each supplier using a surface water source or a groundwater source under the direct influence of surface water shall have a certified operator pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 603.103 and the Public Water Supply Operations Act [415 ILCS 45].

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.70 (1995) ¶9941. The Public Water Supply Operations Act applies only to CWSS, which are regulated by the Agency. It does not apply to non-CWSS, which are regulated by Public Health. Public Health has its own requirements for personnel operating water supplies that it regulates, e.g., 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.40(e).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

CONTAMINANT LEVELS (MCBS)

apply only to CWS suppliers. Compliance with old MCLs for inorganic chemicals is calculated pursuant to Section 611.612, except that analyses for arsenic are to be performed pursuant to Section 611.611.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(a) (1995, t994).

b) The following are the old MCL's for inorganic chemicals--with-the-old MCLs for cyanide--effective--only--until--the--revised-Melb--for--cyanide--at Section 611.611--becomes--effective:

Contaminant	Level, mg/L	Additional State
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Arsenic.....	0.05
Iron.....	1.0
Manganese.....	0.15
Zinc.....	5.

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Appears at Section-611.301(b)
 c) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.11(c) 1995, the substance of which the Board has codified in subsection (b) above marked as reserved by USEPA. This statement maintains structural parity with the federal rules.

d) Nitrate
 1) ~~The Board incorporates by reference 40 CFR 141.11(d) (1994) which includes the non-CWSS non-tate editons or amendments.~~

2) Non-CWSS may exceed the MCL for nitrate under the following circumstances:

1) At the nitrate level must not exceed 20 mg/L, 2) At the water must not be available to children under six months of age,

3) There will not continuous posting of the fact that the nitrate level exceeds 10 mg/L together with the public health effects information set forth in paragraph (2) of Section 611. Appendix A, 4) The supplier will annually notify local public health authorities and Public Health of the nitrate levels that exceed 10 mg/L, and

5) At No adverse public health effects results.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.11(d) (1994). Public Health regulations may impose a nitrate limitation requirement. Those regulations are at 77 Ill. Adm. Code 900.50.

e) The following supplementary condition applies to the MCLs listed in subsection (b) above for iron and manganese:

1) CWS suppliers that serve a population of 1000 or less, or 300 service connections or less, are exempt from the standards for iron and manganese.

2) The Agency may, by special exception permit, allow iron and manganese in excess of the MCL if sequestration tried on an experimental basis proves to be effective. If sequestration is not effective, positive iron or manganese reduction treatment as applicable must be provided. Experimental use of a sequestering agent may be tried only if approved by special exception permit.

BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Contaminant	MCL	Units
Antimony	0.006	mg/L
Asbestos	7	MFL
Barium	2	mg/L
Beryllium	0.004	mg/L
Cadmium	0.005	mg/L
Chromium	0.1	mg/L
Cyanide (as free CN)	0.2	mg/L
Mercury	0.002	mg/L
Nitrate	0.7±	mg/L
Nitrate (as N)	10.	mg/L
Nitrite (as N)	1.	mg/L
Total Nitrate and Nitrite (as N)	10.	mg/L
Selenium	0.05	mg/L
Thallium	0.002	mg/L

BOARD NOTE: Section 611.300(d) for an elevated nitrate level for non-CWSS. USEPA removed and reserved the MCL for nickel on June 29, 1995, at 60 Fed. Reg. 33932, as a result of a judicial order in Nickel Development Institute v. EPA, No. 92-1407, and Specialty Steel Industry of the U.S. v. Browner, No. 92-1410 (D.C. Cir. Feb. 23 & Mar. 6, 1995), while retaining the contaminant, analytical methodology and detection limit listings for this contaminant. See the definition-of-initiat-compliance period--at-Section-611.107--The-federal--secondary--MCL-for-fluoride--is--2.0-mg/L--the--federal--regulations--require--public notice--when--water--exceeds--this--level--See--40-CFR-43.3-and-43.5 ~~1994-~~

c) USEPA H-5--BPA has identified the following as BAT for achieving compliance with the MCL for the inorganic contaminants identified in subsection (b) above, except for fluoride:

Contaminant	BAT(s)	
Antimony	C/P	
Asbestos	RO	
Barium	IX	LIME
	RO	

Section 611.301 Revised MCLs for Inorganic Chemicals

a) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.62(a), reserved by USEPA H-5--BPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA H-5--BPA rules.

b) The MCLs in the following table apply to CWSS. Except for fluoride, the MCLs also apply to NINWSS. The MCLs for nitrate, nitrite, and total nitrate and nitrite also apply to transient non-CWSS. The MCLs for antimony, beryllium, cyanide, and thallium are effective

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ED	Beryllium	AA C/F IX LIME RO	Thallium	AAL IX
	Cadmium	C/F IX LIME RO		Activated alumina Coagulation/filtration Direct and diatomite filtration Granular activated carbon Ion exchange Lime softening Reverse osmosis Corrosion control Electrodialysis Oxidation (chlorine) Ultraviolet irradiation
	Chromium	C/F IX LIME, BAT for Cr(III) only RO		
	Cyanide	IX RO C1[2]		

Mercury
C/F, Bat only if influent Hg concentrations less than or equal to (\leq) 10 ug/L
GAC
LIME, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations \leq 10 ug/L
RO, BAT only if influent Hg concentrations \leq 10 ug/L
(ug-micrograms)

Nickel
IX
LIME
RO

Nitrate
IX
RO
ED

Nitrite
IX
RO

Selenium
AAL
C/F, BAT for Se(IV) only
LIME
RO
ED

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ED	Beryllium	AA C/F IX LIME RO	Thallium	AAL IX
	Cadmium	C/F IX LIME RO		Activated alumina Coagulation/filtration Direct and diatomite filtration Granular activated carbon Ion exchange Lime softening Reverse osmosis Corrosion control Electrodialysis Oxidation (chlorine) Ultraviolet irradiation
	Chromium	C/F IX LIME, BAT for Cr(III) only RO		
	Cyanide	IX RO C1[2]		
			BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.62 (1995) #994†.	
			(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)	

Section 611.357 Monitoring for Water Quality Parameters

All large system suppliers, and all small and medium-sized system suppliers that exceed the lead action level or the copper action level, shall monitor water quality parameters in addition to lead and copper in accordance with this Section. The requirements of this Section are summarized in Section 611.356 G.

- a) General Requirements.
 - 1) Sample collection methods.
 - A) Use of tap samples. The totality of all tap samples collected by a supplier shall be representative of water quality throughout the distribution system taking into account the number of persons served, the different sources of water, the different treatment methods employed by the supplier, and seasonal variability. Although a supplier may conveniently conduct tap sampling for water quality parameters at sites used for coliform sampling performed pursuant to Subpart L of this Part, it is not required to do so, and a supplier is not required to perform tap sampling pursuant to this Section at taps targeted for lead and copper sampling under Section 611.356(a).
 - B) Use of entry point samples. Each supplier shall collect samples at entry point(s) to the distribution system from locations representative of each source after treatment. If a supplier draws water from more than one source and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier must sample at an entry point to the distribution system during periods of normal operating conditions (i.e., when water is

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2) Number of samples. Each supplier shall collect two tap samples for applicable water quality parameters during each six-month monitoring period specified under subsections (b) through (e) below from the number of sites indicated in the first column of Section 611.Table E.

B) Entry point samples.

i) Initial monitoring. Each supplier shall collect two samples for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsection (b) below.

ii) Subsequent monitoring. Each supplier shall collect one sample for each applicable water quality parameter at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in subsections (c) through (e) below.

b) Initial Sampling.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier shall measure the applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (b)(3) below at taps and at each entry point to the distribution system during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(1).

2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small and medium-sized system supplier shall measure the applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (b)(3) below at the locations specified in this subsection during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(1) during which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Water quality parameters:

A) pH;

B) alkalinity;

C) orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;

D) silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used;

E) calcium;

F) conductivity; and

G) water temperature.

c) Monitoring after installation of corrosion control.

1) Large systems. Each large system supplier that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(d)(4) shall measure the water quality parameters at the locations and frequencies specified in subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4) below during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(2)(A)††.

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2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small or medium-sized system that installs optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.351(e)(5) shall measure the water quality parameters at the locations and frequencies specified in subsections (c)(3) and (c)(4) below during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(2) Btt in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Tap water samples, two samples at each tap for each of the following watered quality parameters:

A) pH;

B) alkalinity;

C) orthophosphate, when an inhibitor containing a phosphate compound is used;

D) silica, when an inhibitor containing a silicate compound is used; and

E) calcium, when calcium carbonate stabilization is used as part of corrosion control.

4) Entry point samples, one sample at each entry point to the distribution system every two weeks (bi-weekly) for each of the following water quality parameters:

A) pH;

B) when alkalinity is adjusted as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the chemical used to adjust alkalinity, and the alkalinity concentration; and

C) when a corrosion inhibitor is used as part of optimal corrosion control, a reading of the dosage rate of the inhibitor used, and the concentration of orthophosphate or silica (whichever is applicable).

d) Monitoring after the Agency specifies water quality parameter values for optimal corrosion control.

1) Large systems. After the Agency has specified the values for applicable water quality control parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment pursuant to Section 611.352(f), each large system supplier shall measure the applicable water quality parameters in accordance with subsection (c) above during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(3).

2) Small and medium-sized systems. Each small or medium-sized system supplier shall conduct such monitoring during each six-month monitoring period specified in Section 611.356(d)(3) in which the supplier exceeds the lead action level or the copper action level.

3) Confirmation sampling.

A) A supplier may take a confirmation sample for any water quality parameter value no later than 3 days after it took the original sample it seeks to confirm.

B) If a supplier takes a confirmation sample, it must average the result obtained from the confirmation sample with the

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result obtained from the original sample it seeks to confirm, and the supplier shall use the average of these two results for any compliance determinations under Section 611.352(g).

C) The Agency shall delete the results that it determines are due to obvious sampling errors from this calculation.

e) Reduced monitoring.

- 1) Reduction in tap monitoring. A supplier that has maintained the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment during each of two consecutive six-month monitoring periods under subsection (d) above shall continue monitoring at the entry point(s) to the distribution system as specified in subsection (c)(4) above. Such a supplier may collect two samples from each tap for applicable water quality parameters from the reduced number of sites indicated in the second column of Section 611.Table E during each subsequent six-month monitoring period.
- 2) Reduction in monitoring frequency.

A) Stages of reductions.

- i) Annual monitoring. A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) during three consecutive years of monitoring may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) above from every six months to annually.
- ii) Triennial monitoring. A supplier that maintains the range of values for the water quality parameters reflecting optimal corrosion control treatment specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) during three consecutive years of annual monitoring under subsection (e)(2)(A)(i) above may reduce the frequency with which it collects the number of tap samples for applicable water quality parameters specified in subsection (e)(1) above from annually to once every three years.
- B) A supplier that conducts sampling annually or every three years shall collect these samples evenly throughout the calendar year so as to reflect seasonal variability.
- C) Any supplier subject to a reduced monitoring frequency pursuant to this subsection that fails to operate within the range of values for the water quality parameters specified pursuant to Section 611.352(f) shall resume tap water sampling in accordance with the number and frequency requirements of subsection (d) above.
- F) Additional monitoring systems. The results of any monitoring

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conducted in addition to the minimum requirements of this section shall be considered by the supplier and the Agency in making any determinations (i.e., determining concentrations of water quality parameters) under this Section or Section 611.352.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.87 (1995) ¶94.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, _____)

SUBPART K: GENERAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.510 Special Monitoring for Unregulated Contaminants

- a) Monitoring for Phase I unregulated contaminants.
 - 1) All CWS and NTNCWS suppliers shall begin monitoring for the contaminants listed in subsection (a)(5) no later than the following dates:
 - A) Less than 3300 persons served: January 1, 1991.
 - B) 3300 to 10,000 persons served: January 1, 1989.
 - C) More than 10,000 persons served: January 1, 1988.
 - 2) SWS and mixed system suppliers shall sample at points in the distribution system representative of each water source or at entry points to the distribution system after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one year of quarterly samples per water source.
 - 3) GWS suppliers shall sample at points of entry to the distribution system representative of each well after any application of treatment. The minimum number of samples is one sample per entry point to the distribution system.
- 4) The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

- 5) List of Phase I unregulated chemical contaminants:

Bromobenzene	Chlorobenzene
Bromodichloromethane	Chlorodibromomethane
Bromoform	Chloroform
Chlorobenzene	Chlorodibromomethane
Chloroform	Chloroform
Chloromethane	o-Chlorotoluene
o-Chlorotoluene	p-Chlorotoluene
Dibromomethane	Dibromomethane
m-Dichlorobenzene	1,1-Dichloroethane

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1,3-Dichloropropane
2,2-Dichloropropane
1,1-Dichloropropane
1,3-Dichloropropene
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,2,3-Trichloropropane

6) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(f), reserved by USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ rules.

7) Analyses performed pursuant to subsection (a) shall be conducted using the following USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ Organic Methods: Methods 502.2 or 524.2 or their equivalent as approved by the Agency, except that analyses for bromodichloromethane, bromoform, chlorodibromomethane, and chloroform may also be performed using USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ Organic Methods: Method 551, and analyses for 1,2,3-trichloropropane may also be performed using USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ Organic Methods: Method 504.1, all of which are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(a) through (m) (1995) ~~tit9947-89-59-Reg-62-69-t8c-57-9947~~. The Board has adopted no counterpart to 40 CFR 141.40(h), which the Board has codified at subsection (c) below; 141.40(i), which pertains to the ability of suppliers to grandfather data up until a date long since expired; 141.41(j), an optional USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ provision relating to monitoring 15 additional contaminants that USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ does not require for state programs; 141.40(k), which pertains to notice to the Agency by smaller suppliers up until a date long since expired in lieu of sampling; 141.40(l), which the Board has adopted at subsection (d) below; and 141.40(m), an optional provision that pertains to composite sampling. Otherwise, the structure of this Section directly corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(a) through (m) (1995) ~~tit9947~~.

b) Monitoring for Phase V unregulated contaminants. Monitoring of the unregulated inorganic contaminants listed in subsection (b)(11) below and the unregulated inorganic contaminants listed in subsection (b)(12) below shall be conducted as follows:

- 1) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in subsection (b)(11) below and report the results to the Agency. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.
- 2) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take one sample at each sampling point for each contaminant listed in subsection (b)(12) below and report the results to the Agency. Monitoring must be completed by December 31, 1995.
- 3) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from any of the

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requirements of subsections (b)(1) and (b)(2) above.

4) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 as follows:

- A) From any requirement of subsection (b)(1) above based on consideration of the factors set forth at Section 611.110(e), and
- B) From any requirement of subsection (b)(2) above if previous analytical results indicate contamination would not occur, provided this data was collected after January 1, 1990.

5) A GWS supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system that is representative of each well after treatment ("sampling point").

6) A SWS or mixed system supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at points in the distribution system that are representative of each source or at each entry point to the system after treatment ("sampling point").

7) If the system draws water from more than one source and sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions (when water representative of all sources is being used).

8) The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

9) Suppliers shall take samples at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP allowing another sampling point because conditions make another sampling point more representative of the water from each source or treatment plant.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b)(9) above corresponds with duplicate segments of 40 CFR 141.40(n)(5) and (n)(6) ~~(1995) tit9947~~, which corresponds with subsections (b)(5) and (b)(6) above. The Board has adopted no counterpart to 40 CFR 141.40(n)(9), an optional provision that pertains to composite sampling. Otherwise, the structure of this Section directly corresponds with 40 CFR 141.40(n) ~~(1995) tit9947~~.

10) Instead of performing the monitoring required by this subsection, a CWS and NTNCWS supplier serving fewer than 150 service connections may send a letter to the Agency stating that the PWS is available for sampling. This letter must be sent to the Agency by January 1, 1994. The supplier shall not send such samples to the Agency, unless requested to do so by the Agency.

11) List of Phase V unregulated organic contaminants with methods required for analysis (all methods are from U.S. EPA Organic Methods unless otherwise noted; all are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102):

Contaminant

USEPA ~~87-87-BPA~~ Organic Methods

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Aldicarb 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
 Aldicarb sulfone 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
 Aldicarb sulfoxide 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
 Aldrin 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
 Butachlor 507, 525.2
 Carbaryl 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
 Dicamba 515.1, 515.2, 555
 Dieletrin 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2
 3-Hydroxycarbofuran 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610
 Methomyl 507, 508.1, 525.2
 Metolachlor 507, 508.1, 525.2
 Metribuzin 508, 508.1, 525.2

12) List of unregulated inorganic contaminants (all methods indicated are incorporated by reference in Section 611.102):

Contaminant Methods

Sulfate

USEPA H-87--BPA Environmental Methods: Methods 300.0, 375.2; ASTM Method D 4327-91; Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 4110, 4500-SO[4](2-) 4500-SO[4](2-) C, 4500-SO[4](2-) D

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (b) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(n) (1995) ~~§1994-7-8-amended-at-59-Red-Reg-62471-Dec-57-9947-~~
 c) Analyses performed pursuant to this Section must be conducted by a laboratory certified pursuant to Section 611.646(g).
 BOARD NOTE: Subsection (c) derived from 40 CFR 141.40(h) (1995) ~~§19947~~.
 d) All CWS and NTNCWS suppliers shall repeat the monitoring required by this Section no less frequently than every five years, starting from the dates specified in subsections (a)(1) and (b)(2) above.
 BOARD NOTE: Subsection (d) derived from 40 CFR 141.40 (1) (1995) ~~§19947~~.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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SUBPART : MICROBIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS¹

Section 611.526 Analytical Methodology

a) The standard sample volume required for total coliform analysis, regardless of analytical method used, is 100 mL.
 b) Suppliers need only determine the presence or absence of total coliforms, determination of total coliform density is not required.
 c) Suppliers shall conduct total coliform analyses in accordance with one of the following analytical methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.02 (the time from sample collection to initiation of analysis may not exceed 30 hours, and the supplier is encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10° C during transit):

- 1) Multiple-Tube Fermentation (MTF) Technique, as set forth in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 9221 A and B:
 A) Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of lauryl tryptose broth if the supplier conducts at least 25 parallel tests between this medium and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested and this comparison demonstrates that the false-positive rate and false-negative rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent;
 B) If inverted tubes are used to detect gas production, the media should cover these tubes at least one-half to two-thirds after the sample is added; and
 C) No requirement exists to run the completed phase on 10 percent of all total coliform-positive confirmed tubes;
 2) Membrane Filter (MF) Technique, as set forth in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Methods 9222 A, B, and C.
 3) P-A Coliform Test, as set forth in: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 D:
 A) No requirement exists to run the completed phase on 10 percent of all total coliform-positive confirmed tubes; and
 B) Six-times formalin strength may be used if the medium is filter-sterilized rather than autoclaved.
- 4) ONPG-MUG test: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9223. (The ONPG-MUG test is also known as the autoanalysis coliform system.)
 5) Colisure Test from Millipore Corporation, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. (The Colisure Test must be incubated for 28 hours before examining results. If an examination of the results at 28 hours is not convenient, then results may be examined at any time between 28 hours and 48 hours.)

BOARD NOTE: USEPA H-87--BPA included the P-A Coliform and Colisure Tests for testing finished water under the coliform rule, but did not include them for the purposes of the surface water treatment rule, under Section 611.31, for which quantitation of total coliforms is necessary. For these reasons,

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USEPA H-87-BPA included Standard Methods: Method 9221 C for the surface water treatment rule, but did not include it for the purposes of the total coliform rule, under this Section.

d) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.21(e)(4), which USEPA H-87-BPA has marked "reserved". This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

e) Suppliers shall conduct fecal coliform analysis in accordance with the following procedure:

- 1) When the MTF Technique or P-A Coliform Test is used to test for total coliforms, shake the lactose-positive presumptive tube or P-A vigorously and transfer the growth with a sterile 3-mm loop or sterile applicator stick into brilliant green lactose bile broth and EC medium, defined below, to determine the presence of total and fecal coliforms, respectively.
- 2) For approved methods that use a membrane filter, transfer the total coliform-positive culture by one of the following methods: remove the membrane containing the total coliform colonies from the substrate with a sterile forceps and carefully curl and insert the membrane into a tube of EC medium. (The laboratory may first remove a small portion of selected colonies for verification; swab the entire membrane filter surface with a sterile cotton swab and transfer the inoculum to EC medium; do not leave the cotton swab in the EC medium); or inoculate individual total coliform-positive colonies into EC medium. Gently shake the inoculated tubes of EC medium to insure adequate mixing and incubate in a waterbath at 44.5 \pm 0.2° C for 24 \pm 2 hours. Gas production of any amount in the inner fermentation tube of the EC medium indicates a positive fecal coliform test.
- 3) EC medium is described in Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221B.
- 4) Suppliers need only determine the presence or absence of fecal coliforms, a determination of fecal coliform density is not required.
- f) Suppliers shall conduct analysis of E. coli in accordance with one of the following analytical methods:
 - 1) EC medium supplemented with 50 ug/L of MUG (final concentration). EC medium is as described in subsection (e), MUG may be added to EC medium before autoclaving. EC medium supplemented with 50 ug/L MUG is commercially available. At least 10 mL of EC medium supplemented with MUG must be used. The inner inverted fermentation tube may be omitted. The procedure for transferring a total coliform-positive culture to EC medium supplemented with MUG is as in subsection (e) for transferring a total coliform-positive culture to EC medium. Observe fluorescence with an ultraviolet light (366 nm) in the dark after incubating tube at 44.5 \pm 2° C for 24 \pm 2 hours.⁷ or
 - 2) Nutrient agar supplemented with 100 ug/L MUG (final concentration). Nutrient agar is described in Standard

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Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 B, at pages 9-47 to 9-48. This test is used to determine if a total coliform-positive sample, as determined by the MF technique or any other method in which a membrane filter is used, contains E. coli. Transfer the membrane filter containing a total coliform colony or colonies to nutrient agar supplemented with 100 ug/L MUG (final concentration). After incubating the agar plate at 35° Celsius for 4 hours, observe the colony or colonies under ultraviolet light (366 nm) in the dark for fluorescence. If fluorescence is visible, E. coli are present.

- 3) Minimal Medium ONPG-MUG (MMO-MUG) Test, as set forth in Section 611 Appendix D. (The Autoanlysis Colilert System is a MMO-MUG test.) If the MMO-MUG test is total coliform positive after a 24-hour incubation, test the medium for fluorescence with a 366-nm ultraviolet light (preferably with a 6-watt lamp) in the dark. If fluorescence is observed, the sample is E. coli-positive. If fluorescence is questionable (cannot be definitively read) after 24 hours incubation, incubate the culture for an additional four hours (but not to exceed 28 hours total), and again test the medium for fluorescence. The MMO-MUG test with hepes buffer is the only approved formulation for the detection of E. coli.
- 4) The Colisure Test, from Millipore Corporation, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.
- g) As an option to the method set forth in subsection (f)(3), a supplier with a total coliform-positive, MUG-negative, MMO-MUG test may further analyze the culture for the presence of E. coli by transferring a 0.1 mL, 28-hour MMO-MUG culture to EC medium + MUG with a pipet. The formulation and incubation conditions of the EC medium + MUG, and observation of the results are described in subsection (f)(1).
- h) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.21(f)(8), a central listing of all documents incorporated by reference into the federal microbiological analytical methods. The corresponding Illinois incorporations by reference are located at Section 611.102. This statement maintains structural parity with U.S. EPA regulations.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.21(f) (1995) ~~at-59-Pedt-req-62466-tBec-7-57-19947~~.

at-59-Pedt-req-62466-tBec-7-57-19947-amended

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, _____)

Section 611.531 Analytical Requirements

Only the analytical method(s) specified in this Section may be used to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of Subpart B. Measurements for pH, temperature, turbidity and RDCs must be conducted under the supervision of a certified operator. Measurements for total coliforms, fecal coliforms and HPC must be conducted by a laboratory certified by the Agency to do such

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analysis. The following procedures must be performed by the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

a) A supplier shall:

- 1) Conduct analysis of pH in accordance with one of the methods listed at Section 611.61; and
- 2) Conduct analyses of total coliforms, fecal coliforms, heterotrophic bacteria, and turbidity—and—temperature in accordance with one of the following methods, and by using analytical test procedures contained in USEPA H-87-BPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

A) Total Coliforms:

BOARD NOTE: The time from sample collection to initiation of analysis must not exceed 8 hours. The supplier is encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10° C during transit.

i) Total coliform fermentation technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 A, B, and C.

BOARD NOTE: Lactose broth, as commercially available, may be used in lieu of lauryl tryptose broth if the supplier conducts at least 25 parallel tests between this medium and lauryl tryptose broth using the water normally tested and this comparison demonstrates that the false-positive rate and false-negative rate for total coliforms, using lactose broth, is less than 10 percent. If inverted tubes are used to detect gas production, the media should cover these tubes at least one-half to two-thirds after the sample is added. No requirement exists to run the completed phase on 10 Percent of all total coliform-positive confirmed tubes.

ii) Total coliform membrane filter technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9222 A, B, and C.

iii) QNPG-MUG test (also known as the autoanalysis coliform system): Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9223.

BOARD NOTE: USEPA H-87-BPA included the p-A Coliform and Colisure Tests for testing finished water under the coliform rule, under Section 611.526, but did not include them for the purposes of the surface water treatment rule, under this Section, for which quantitation of total coliforms is necessary. For these reasons, USEPA H-87-BPA included Standard Methods: Method 9221 C for the surface water treatment rule, but did not include it for the purposes of the total coliform rule, under Section 611.526.

B) Fecal Coliforms:

BOARD NOTE: The time from sample collection to initiation of analysis must not exceed 8 hours. The supplier is

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encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10° C during transit.

i) Fecal Coliform MPN procedure: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9221 E.

BOARD NOTE: A-1 broth may be held up to three months in a tightly closed screwcap tube at 4° C (39° F).

ii) Fecal Coliforms Membrane Filter Procedure: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9222D.

C) Heterotrophic bacteria: Pour plate method: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 9215B.

BOARD NOTE: The time from sample collection to initiation of analysis must not exceed 8 hours. The supplier is encouraged but not required to hold samples below 10° C during transit.

D) Turbidity:

i) Nephelometric method: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2330B.

ii) Nephelometric method: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 180.1.

iii) GLI Method 2.

E) Temperature: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2550.

b) A supplier shall measure residual disinfectant concentrations with one of the following analytical methods from Standard Methods, 18th ed., and by using analytical test procedures contained in U.S. EPA Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102:

- 1) Free chlorine:
 - A) Amperometric Titration: Method 4500-Cl D.
 - B) DPD Ferrous Titrimetric: Method 4500-Cl F.
 - C) DPD Colimetric: Method 4500-Cl G.
 - D) Syringaldaaine (FACTS): Method 4500-Cl H.
- 2) Total chlorine:
 - A) Amperometric Titration: Method 4500-Cl D.
 - B) Amperometric Titration (low level measurement): Method 4500-Cl-E.
 - C) DPD Ferrous Titrimetric: Method 4500-Cl F.
 - D) DPD Colimetric: Method 4500-Cl G.
 - E) Iodometric Electrode: Method 4500-Cl I.
- 3) Chlorine dioxide:
 - A) Amperometric Titration: Method 4500-ClO(2) C or E.
 - B) DPD Method: Method 4500-ClO(2) D.
- 4) Ozone: Indigo Method: Method 4500-O(3) B.
- 5) Alternative test methods: The Agency may grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to use alternative chlorine test methods as follows:
 - A) DPD colorimetric test kits: Residual disinfectant concentrations for free chlorine and combined chlorine may also be measured by using DPD colorimetric test kits.
 - B) Continuous monitoring for free and total chlorine: Free and

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total chlorine residuals may be measured continuously by adapting a specified chlorine residual method for use with a continuous monitoring instrument, provided the chemistry, accuracy, and precision remain the same. Instruments used for continuous monitoring must be calibrated with a grab sample measurement at least every five days or as otherwise provided by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: Suppliers may use a five-tube test or a ten-tube test.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.74(a) (1995) (as amended at 59-Fed-Reg-6240-(Dec-57-1994).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART N: INORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.591 Violation of State MCL

This Section applies to old MCLs that are marked as "additional State requirements" at Section 611.300, and for which no specific monitoring, reporting or public notice requirements are specified below. If the result of analysis pursuant to this Part indicates that the level of any contaminant exceeds the old MCL, the CWS supplier shall:

- Report to the Agency within seven days, and initiate three additional analyses at the same sampling point within one month;
- Notify the Agency and give public notice as specified in Subpart T, when the average of four analyses, rounded to the same number of significant figures as the old MCL for the contaminant in question, exceeds the old MCL; and,
- Monitor, after public notification, at a frequency designated by the Agency, and continue monitoring until the old MCL has not been exceeded in two consecutive samples, or until a monitoring schedule as a condition of a variance or enforcement action becomes effective.

BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.600 Applicability

The following types of suppliers shall conduct monitoring to determine compliance with the old MCLs in Section 611.300 and the revised MCLs in 611.301, as appropriate, in accordance with this Subpart:

- CWS suppliers,
- NTNCWS suppliers,
- Transient non-CWS suppliers to determine compliance with the nitrate and nitrite MCLs.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23 (preamble) (1995-994).

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d) Detection limits. The following are detection limits for purposes of this Subpart:

Contaminant	MCL (mg/L, except asbestos)	Method	Detection Limit (mg/L)
Antimony	0.006	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.003
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	0.0008
		Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry	0.0004
		Atomic absorption-gaseous hydride technique	0.001
		Transmission electron microscopy	0.01
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.002
		Atomic Absorption-direct aspiration technique	0.1
		Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace	0.002
		Inductively-coupled plasma	0.001
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.0002
		Atomic absorption-furnace technique (stabilized temperature)	0.00002

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Contaminant	Analytical Method	NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS	
		Current Limit	Proposed Limit
Cadmium	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.0001	Nitrate (as N) 10
	Inductively-coupled plasma	0.001	Manual cadmium reduction Automated hydrazine reduction Automated cadmium reduction Ion-selective electrode Ion chromatography
Chromium	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.001	Spectrophotometric Automated cadmium reduction Manual cadmium reduction Ion chromatography
	Inductively-coupled plasma	0.007	Nitrite (as N) 1
Cyanide	Inductively-coupled plasma	0.001	Atomic absorption-furnace technique
	Automated distillation, spectrophotometric (screening method for total cyanides)	0.02	0.05
Mercury	Automated distillation, spectrophotometric (screening method for total cyanides)	0.005	Thallium 0.002
	Distillation, selective electrode (screening method for total cyanides)	0.05	Atomic absorption-furnace technique
Nickel	Distillation, amenable, spectrophotometric (for free cyanides)	0.02	0.0002
	Manual cold vapor technique	0.0002	0.0006
No MCL	Automated cold vapor technique	0.0002	0.0006
	Atomic absorption-furnace technique	0.001	(stabilized temperature)

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23 preamble and paragraph (a)(4)(i) (1995). See the Board Note at Section 611.301(b) relating to the MCL for nickel ~~to 994†~~.

(Source: Amended at 20 111. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.601 Monitoring Frequency

Monitoring shall be conducted as follows:

- Required sampling.
 - Each supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required by Section 611.610 beginning in the initial compliance period.
 - Each sampling point must produce samples that are representative of the water from each source after treatment or from each treatment plant, as required by subsection (b) below. The total number of sampling points must be representative of the water delivered to users throughout the PWS.

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3) The supplier shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless conditions make another sampling point more representative of each source or treatment plant and the Agency has granted a SEP pursuant to subsection (b)(5) below.

Sampling points.

- 1) Sampling point for GWSS. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.
- 2) Sampling points for SWS and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points:
 - A) Each entry point after the application of treatment; or
 - B) A point in the distribution system that is representative of each source after treatment.
- 3) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.
- 4) Additional sampling points. The Agency shall, by SEP, designate additional sampling points in the distribution system or at the consumer's tap if it determines that such samples are necessary to more accurately determine consumer exposure.
- 5) Alternative sampling points. The Agency shall, by SEP, approve alternative sampling points if the supplier demonstrates that the points are more representative than the generally required point. This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.23(a)(4), an optional USDEPA ~~9-S-7-BPA~~ provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA 9-S-7-BPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA 9-S-7-BPA rules. The frequency of monitoring for the following contaminants must be in accordance with the following Sections:
 - 1) Asbestos: Section 611.602;
 - 2) Antimony, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, mercury, nickel, selenium, and thallium: Section 611.603;
 - 3) Nitrate: Section 611.604; and
 - 4) Nitrite: Section 611.605.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.23(a) and (c) (1995) ¶9994.

Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, Confirmation Samples

611.606

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. effective _____)

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D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

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selenium, or thallium indicate a level in excess of the MCL, the supplier shall collect one additional sample as soon as possible after the supplier receives notification of the analytical result (but no later than two weeks after the initial sample was taken) at the same sampling point.

Where nitrate or nitrite sampling results indicate a level in excess of the MCL, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample within 24 hours after the supplier's receipt of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

b) Where nitrate or nitrite sampling results indicate a level in excess of the MCL, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample within 24 hours after the supplier's receipt of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

- 1) Suppliers unable to comply with the 24-hour sampling requirement must, based on the initial sample, notify the persons served in accordance with Section 611-851.
- 2) Suppliers exercising this option must take and analyze a confirmation sample within two weeks of notification of the analytical results of the first sample.

c) Averaging rules are specified in Section 611-609. The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original sample.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____/ effective _____/)

Section 6.11 Inorganic Analysis

Analytical methods are from documents incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. These are mostly referenced by a short name defined by Section 611.102(a). Other abbreviations are defined in Section 611.101.

a) Analysis for the following contaminants must be conducted using the following methods or an alternative approved pursuant to Section 611.480. Criteria for analyzing arsenic, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, sodium, and thallium with digestion or directly without digestion, and other analytical procedures, are contained in USEPA **U-57--BPA** Technical Notes, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. (This document also contains approved analytical test methods that remain available for compliance monitoring until July 1, 1996. These methods will not be available for use after July 1, 1996.)

A) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA 87-57

B) Environmental metals methods: Method 200.9.

C) Atomic absorption, hydride technique: ASTM Method D3697-92.

D) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA 87-97.

E) Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

F) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

G) Arsenic:

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A) Inductively-coupled Plasma:

- U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
 - Standard Methods (18th ed.): Method 3113 B.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 3120 B.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
- Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
- Atomic absorption, Platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
- Atomic Absorption, furnace technique:
 - ASTM Method D2972-93 C, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
 - Atomic absorption, hydride technique:
 - ASTM Method D2972-93 B, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3114 B.
 - Asbestos: Transmission electron microscopy: USEPA H-87-BPA Asbestos Methods-100.2.
 - Asbestos Methods-100.1 and USEPA H-87-BPA Asbestos Methods-100.2.
 - Barium:
 - USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
 - Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 D.
 - Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
 - Beryllium:
 - USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
 - Atomic absorption, Platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
 - Atomic absorption, furnace technique:
 - ASTM Method D 3645-93 B, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
 - Cadmium:
 - Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
 - Atomic absorption, Platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
 - Atomic absorption, furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
 - Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
 - Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
 - Chromium:
 - Inductively-coupled plasma arc furnace:
 - USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
 - Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.
 - Atomic absorption, Platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.
 - Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.
 - Cyanide:
 - Manual distillation (Standard Methods 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by spectrophotometric, amenable:
 - ASTM Method D203691 B,
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CNG.
 - Manual distillation (Standard Methods 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) C), followed by spectrophotometric, manual:
 - ASTM Method D2036-91A,
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) E, or
 - USGS Methods: Method I-3300-85.
 - Manual distillation (Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN C), followed by semiautomated spectrophotometric: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 335.4.
 - Selective electrode: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-CN(-) F.
 - Fluoride:
 - Ion Chromatography:
 - USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,
 - ASTM Method D4327-91, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110 B.
 - Manual distillation, colorimetric SPADNS: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Fl(-) B and D.
 - Manual electrode:
 - ASTM Method D1179-93B, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) C.
 - Automated electrode: Technicon Methods: Method 380-75WE.
 - Automated alizarin:
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-F(-) E, or
 - Technicon Methods: Method 129-71W.
 - Mercury:
 - Manual cold vapor technique:
 - USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 245.1,
 - ASTM Method D3223-91, or
 - Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3112 B.

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B) Automated cold vapor technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Inorganic Methods: Method 245.2.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

11) Nickel:

A) Inductively-coupled plasma:

i) USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.

B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, Platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.[†]

D) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B.[†]

E) Atomic absorption, furnace technique: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.[†]

12) Nitrate:

A) Ion chromatography:

i) USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,

ii) ASTM Method D4327-91,

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110B, or

iv) Waters Test Method B-1011, available from Millipore Corporation.

B) Automated cadmium reduction:

i) USEPA U.S. EPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2,

ii) ASTM Method D3867-90 A, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) F.

C) Ion selective electrode:

i) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) D, or

ii) Technical Bulletin 601.

D) Manual cadmium reduction:

i) ASTM Method D3867-90 B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 45-NO[3](-) E.

13) Nitrite:

A) Ion chromatography:

i) USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 300.0,

ii) ASTM Method D4327-91,

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110 B, or

iv) Waters Test Method Method B-1011, available from Millipore Corporation.

B) Automated cadmium reduction:

i) USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 353.2,

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iii) ASTM Method D3867-90 A, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) F.

C) Manual cadmium reduction:

i) ASTM Method D3867-90 B, or

iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[3](-) E.

D) Spectrophotometric: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-NO[2](-) B.

14) Selenite:

A) Atomic absorption, hydride:

i) ASTM Method D3859/3 A, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3114 B.

B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

D) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

i) ASTM Method D3859-93 B, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

15) Thallium:

A) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

B) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

16) Lead:

A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

i) ASTM Method D3559-90 D, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

B) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

C) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

17) Copper:

A) Atomic absorption, furnace technique:

i) ASTM Method D1688-90 C, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3113 B.

B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:

i) ASTM Method D1688-90 A, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma:

i) USEPA U.S. EPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.7, or

ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.

D) Inductively-coupled plasma-mass spectrometry: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.8.

E) Atomic absorption, platform furnace technique: USEPA H-87-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200.9.

18) pH:

A) Electrometric:

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i) USEPA H-97-BPA Inorganic Methods: Method 150.1,
 ii) ASTM Method D1293-84, or
 iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-H(+) B.

B) USEPA H-97-BPA inorganic Methods: Method 150.2.

19) Conductivity: Conductance:
 A) ASTM Method D1125-91 A, or
 B) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2510 B.

20) Calcium:
 A) EDTA titrimetric:
 i) ASTM Method, D511-93 A, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3500-Ca D.
 B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration:
 i) ASTM Method D511-93 B, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3111 B.

C) Inductively-coupled plasma:
 i) USEPA H-97-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200-7, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.

21) Alkalinity:
 A) Titrimetric:
 i) ASTM Method D1067-92 B, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2320 B.
 B) Electrometric titration: USGS Methods: Method I-1030-85.

22) Orthophosphate (unfiltered, without digestion or hydrolysis):
 A) Automated colorimetric, ascorbic acid:
 i) USEPA H-97-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods: Method 365.1, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-P F.

B) Single reagent colorimetric, ascorbic acid:
 i) ASTM Method D515-88 A, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-P E.

C) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate: USGS Methods: Method I-1601-85.

D) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate, automated discrete flow:
 USGS Methods: Method I-2598-85.

E) Colorimetric, phosphomolybdate, automated segmented flow:
 USGS Methods: Method I-2601-90.

F) Ion Chromatography:
 i) USEPA H-97-BPA Environmental Inorganic Methods:
 Method 300.0,
 ii) ASTM Method D4327-91, or
 iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110.

23) Silica:
 A) Colorimetric, molybdate blue: USGS Methods: Method I-1700-85.
 B) Colorimetric, molybdate blue, automated segmented flow:
 USGS Methods: Method I-2700-85.
 C) Colorimetric: ASTM Method D859-88.

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D) Molybdosilicate: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Si D.
 E) Heteropoly blue: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Si E.
 F) Automated method for molybdate-reactive silica: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4500-Si E.
 G) Inductively-coupled plasma:
 i) USEPA H-97-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200-7, or
 ii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 3120 B.
 24) Temperature: thermometric: Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 2550 B.

25) Sodium:
 A) Inductively-coupled plasma: USEPA H-97-BPA Environmental Metals Methods: Method 200-7.
 B) Atomic absorption, direct aspiration: Standard Methods: Method 3111 B.

b) Sample collection for antimony, asbestos, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium pursuant to Sections 611.600 through 611.604 must be conducted using the following sample preservation, container and maximum holding time procedures:
 1) Antimony:
 A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. ~~if--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initiate--be--preserved--by--testing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--contains--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--~~
 B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
 C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

2) Asbestos:
 A) Preservative: Cool to 4° C.
 B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).

3) Barium:
 A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. ~~if--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initiate--be--preserved--by--icing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--~~
 ii) ASTM Method D4327-91, or
 iii) Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 4110.

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B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

4) Beryllium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If-nitric-acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by--icing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

5) Cadmium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by--icing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

6) Chromium:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by icing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon receipt--in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

7) Cyanide:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4°C. Add sodium hydroxide to pH > 12. See the analytical methods for information on sample preservation.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 14 days.

8) Fluoride:
A) Preservative: None.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 1 month.

9) Mercury:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by--icing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 28 days.

10) Nickel:
A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by--icing and--immediately--shipping--it--to--the--laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--nitric--acid--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 28 days.

11) Nitrate, chlorinated:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4°C.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

12) Nitrate, non-chlorinated:
A) Preservative: Concentrated sulfuric acid to pH less than 2.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 28 days.

13) Nitrite:
A) Preservative: Cool to 4°C.
B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).
C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 48 hours.

14) Selenium:

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A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by--icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--tri--nitric--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--

B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).

C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

15) Thallium:

A) Preservative: Concentrated nitric acid to pH less than 2. If--nitric--acid--cannot--be--used--because--of--shipping restrictions--the--sample--may--initially--be--preserved--by--icing and immediately shipping it to the laboratory--Upon--receipt in--the--laboratory--the--sample--must--be--acidified--with concentrated--nitric--acid--to--pH--less--than--2--At--the--time--of sample--analysis--the--sample--container--must--be--thoroughly rinsed--with--tri--nitric--acid--washings--must--be--added--to--the sample--

B) Plastic or glass (hard or soft).

C) Holding time: Samples must be analyzed as soon after collection as possible, but in any event within 6 months.

c) Analyses under this Subpart must be conducted by laboratories that received approval from USPA 9-S7-BPA or the Agency. Laboratories may conduct sample analyses for antimony, beryllium, cyanide, nickel, and thallium under provisional certification granted by the Agency until January 1, 1996. The Agency shall certify laboratories to conduct analyses for antimony, asbestos, barium, cerylum, cadmium, chromium, cyanide, fluoride, mercury, nickel, nitrate, nitrite, selenium, and thallium if the laboratory:

- 1) Analyzes performance evaluation samples, provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c), that include those substances at levels not in excess of levels expected in drinking water; and
 - A) Achieves quantitative results on the analyses within the following acceptance limits:
 - Antimony: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.006 mg/L.
- 2) Analyzes performance evaluation samples, provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c), that include those substances at levels not in excess of levels expected in drinking water; and
 - A) Achieves quantitative results on the analyses within the following acceptance limits:
 - Antimony: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.006 mg/L.

BBB-B-99B:--49--EPB--144-234t(3)--#30--as--the--acceptance--limits--for--antimony--
The--Board--corrected--this--to--#30--based--on--the--discussion--
at--57--Ped--Reg--#30--

B) Asbestos: 2 standard deviations based on study statistics.

C) Barium: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.15 mg/L.

D) Beryllium: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.001 mg/L.

E) Cadmium: $\pm 20\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.

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F) Chromium: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.

G) Cyanide: $\pm 25\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.1 mg/L.

H) Fluoride: $\pm 10\%$ at 1 to 10 mg/L.

I) Mercury: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.0005 mg/L.

J) Nickel: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.01 mg/L.

K) Nitrate: $\pm 10\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/L.

L) Nitrite: $\pm 15\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.4 mg/L.

M) Selenium: $\pm 20\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.

N) Thallium: $\pm 30\%$ at greater than or equal to 0.002 mg/L.

BOARD NOTE: Subsection (e) is derived from the table to 40 CFR 141.23(k)(2) (1995). t#99477--as--renumbered--at--59--Ped--Reg--#62466--t#Bee7--57--#99477 and the discussion at 57 Fed. Reg. 31809 (July 17, 1992). Section 611.609 is derived from 40 CFR 141.23(k) (1995). t#99477--as--amended--at--59--Ped--Reg--62466--t#Bee7--57--#99477.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.630 Special Monitoring for Sodium

a) CWS suppliers shall collect and analyze one sample per plant at the entry point of the distribution system for the determination of sodium concentration levels; samples must be collected and analyzed for CESS utilizing surface water sources in whole or in part, and at least every three years for CBSS utilizing solely groundwater sources. The minimum number of samples required to be taken by the supplier is based on the number of treatment plants used by the supplier, except that multiple wells drawing raw water from a single aquifer may, with the Agency approval, be considered one treatment plant for determining the minimum number of samples. The Agency shall require the supplier to collect and analyze water samples for sodium more frequently in locations where the sodium content is variable.

b) The CWS supplier shall report to the Agency the results of the analyses for sodium within the first 10 days of the month following the month in which the sample results were received or within the first 10 days following the end of the required monitoring period as specified by SEP, whichever of these is first. If more than annual sampling is required, the supplier shall report the average sodium concentration within 10 days of the month following the month in which the analytical results of the last sample used for the annual average was received.

c) The CWS supplier shall notify the Agency and appropriate local public health officials of the sodium levels by written notice by direct mail within three months. A copy of each notice required to be provided by this subsection must be sent to the Agency within 10 days of its issuance.

d) Analyses for sodium must be conducted as directed in Section

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611.611(a). BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.42 (1994), as amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62470 (Dec. 5, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART O: ORGANIC MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.641 Old MCLs

a) An analysis of substances for the purpose of determining compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.310 must be made as follows:

- 1) The Agency shall, by SEP, require CWS suppliers utilizing surface water sources to collect samples during the period of the year when contamination by pesticides is most likely to occur. The Agency shall require the supplier to repeat these analyses at least annually.
- 2) The Agency shall, by SEP, require CWS suppliers utilizing only groundwater sources to collect samples at least once every three years.

b) If the result of an analysis made pursuant to subsection (a) indicates that the level of any contaminant exceeds its old MCL, the CWS supplier shall report to the Agency within 7 days and initiate three additional analyses within one month.

c) When the average of four analyses made pursuant to subsection (a), rounded to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the substance in question, exceeds the old MCL, the CWS supplier shall report to the Agency and give notice to the public pursuant to Subpart T. Monitoring after public notification must be at a frequency designated by the Agency and must continue until the MCL has not been exceeded in two successive samples or until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

d) Analysis made to determine compliance with the old MCLs of Section 611.310 must be made in accordance with the appropriate methods specified in Section 611.615 611.640(h).

BOARD NOTE: This provision now applies only to state-only MCLs. It was formerly derived from 40 CFR 141.24(a) through (e), which USEPA H-97-BPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 34323 (July 1, 1994).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.645 Analytical Methods for Organic Chemical Contaminants

Analysis for the Section 611.311(a) VOCs under Section 611.646; the Section 611.311(c) SOCs under Section 611.648; and the Section 611.310 old organic MCLs

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under Section 611.641; and for THMs, TTHMs, and TTHM potential shall be conducted using the methods listed in this Section or by equivalent methods as approved by the Agency pursuant to Section 611.480. All methods are from U.S. EPA Organic Methods unless otherwise indicated.

Volatile Organic Chemical Contaminants (VOCs):

Contaminant	Analytical Methods
Benzene	502.2, 524.2
Carbon tetrachloride	502.2, 524.2, 551
Chlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,1,2-Dichloroethane	502.2, 524.2
cis-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2
trans-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2
Dichlormethane	502.2, 524.2
1,2-Dichloropropane	502.2, 524.2
Ethylbenzene	502.2, 524.2
Styrene	502.2, 524.2
Tetrachloroethylene	502.2, 524.2, 551
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	502.2, 524.2, 551
Trichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2, 551
Toluene	502.2, 524.2
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	502.2, 524.2
1,1-Dichloroethylene	502.2, 524.2
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	502.2, 524.2
Vinyl chloride	502.2, 524.2

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Xylenes (total) 502.2, 524.2

Synthetic Organic Chemical Contaminants (SOCs):

Contaminant 2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD or dioxin)

Analytical Methods Dioxin and Furan Method 1613

2,4-D 515.1, 515.2, 555

2,4,5-TP (Silvex) 515.1, 515.2, 555

Alachlor 505*, 507, 508.1, 525.2

Atrazine 505*, 507, 508.1, 525.2

Benzo(a)Pyrene 525.2, 550, 550.1

Carbofuran 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610

Chlordane 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Dalapon 515.1, 552.1

Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate 506, 525.2

Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate 506, 525.2

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) 504.1, 551

Dinoseb 515.1, 515.2, 555

Diquat 549.1

Endothall 548.1.

Endrin 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Ethylene Dibromide (EDB) 504.1, 551

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs):

Contaminant

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)_L

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Glyphosate 547, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6651

Heptachlor 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Heptachlor Epoxide 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Hexachlorobenzene 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Hexachlorocyclopentadiene 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Lindane 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Methoxychlor 505, 508, 508.1, 525.2

Oxamy1 531.1, Standard Methods, 18th ed.: Method 6610

PCBs (measured for compliance purposes as decachlorobiphenyl) 508A

PCBs (qualitatively identified as Aroclors) 505, 508

Pentachlorophenol 515.1, 515.2, 525.2, 555

Picloram 515.1, 515.2, 555

Simazine 505*, 507, 508.1, 525.2

Toxaphene 505, 508, 525.2

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs):

Analytical Methods

502.2, 524.2, 551

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Trihalomethanes (THMs), and
Maximum Total Trihalomethane
Potential

State-Only MCLs (for which a method is not listed above):

Analytical Methods

Contaminant

Aldrin
505, 508, 508.1,
525.2

DDT
505, 508

Dieldrin
505, 508, 508.1,
525.2

* denotes that for the particular contaminant, a nitrogen-phosphorus detector should be substituted for the electron capture detector in method 505 (or another approved method should be used) to determine alaclor, atrazine, and simazine if lower detection limits are required.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24 (1995) ~~1994-03-added-at-59-Ped-Reg7-62469-(B)(7)-57-1994†.~~

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.646 Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V Volatile Organic Contaminants

Monitoring of the Phase I VOCs and Phase II VOCs for the purpose of determining compliance with the MCL must be conducted as follows:

a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Detect" and "detection" means that the contaminant of interest is present at a level greater than or equal to the "detection limit".

"Detection limit" means 0.0005 mg/L.
 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7), (f)(11), (f)(14)(i), and (f)(20) (1994). This is a "trigger level" for Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs inasmuch as it prompts further action. The use of the term "detect" in this section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the "method detection limit". Note, however, that certain language at the end of Federal paragraph (f)(20) is capable of meaning that the "method detection limit" is used to derive the "detection limit". The Board has chosen to disregard that language at the end of

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paragraph (f)(20) in favor of the more direct language of paragraphs (f)(7) and (f)(11).

"Method detection limit", as used in subsections (q) and (t) below means the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyte concentration is greater than zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.
 BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 136, Appendix B (1994). The method detection limit is determined by the procedure set forth in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B. See subsection (t) below.

- b) Required sampling. Each supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required in subsection (u) below.
- c) Sampling points.

- 1) Sampling points for GWSS. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWSS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.
- 2) Sampling points for SWS and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall sample from each of the following points:
 - A) Each entry point after treatment; or
 - B) Points in the distribution system that are representative of each source.
- 3) The supplier shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP that designates another location as more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.
- 4) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b), and (c) above derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(1) through (f)(3) (1994).

- d) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take four consecutive quarterly samples for each of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, and Phase II VOCs during each compliance period, beginning in the compliance period starting in the initial compliance period.
- e) Reduction to annual monitoring frequency. If the initial monitoring for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs as allowed in subsection (r)(1) below has been completed by December 31, 1992, and the supplier did not detect any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, then the supplier shall take one sample annually beginning in the initial compliance period.
- f) GWS reduction to triennial monitoring frequency. After a minimum of three years of annual sampling, GWS suppliers that have not previously

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detected any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs shall take one sample during each three-year compliance period.

g) A CWS or MTNCWS supplier that has completed the initial round of monitoring required by subsection (d) above and which did not detect any of the Phase I VOCs, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from the requirements of subsection (e) or (f) above. A supplier that serves fewer than 3300 service connections may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that releases it from the requirements of subsection (d) above as to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) (1994), and the discussion at 57 Fed. Reg. 31825 (July 17, 1992). Provisions concerning the term of the waiver appear below in subsections (i) and (j) below. The definition of "detect", parenthetically added to the federal counterpart paragraph is in subsection (a) above.

h) Vulnerability Assessment. The Agency shall consider the factors of Section 611.110(e) in granting a SEP from the requirements of subsections (d), (e), or (f) above pursuant to subsection (g) above.

i) A SEP issued to a GWS pursuant to subsection (g) above is for a maximum of six years, except that a SEP as to the subsection (d) above monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene shall apply only to the initial round of monitoring. As a condition of a SEP, except as to a SEP from the initial round of subsection (d) above monitoring for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, the supplier shall, within 30 months after the beginning of the period for which the waiver was issued, reconfirm its vulnerability assessment required by subsection (h) above and submitted pursuant to subsection (g) above, by taking one sample at each sampling point and reapplying for a SEP pursuant to subsection (g) above. Based on this application, the Agency shall either:

- If it determines that the PWS meets the standard of Section 611.610(e), issue a SEP that reconfirms the prior SEP for the remaining three-year compliance period of the six-year maximum term; or,
- Issue a new SEP requiring the supplier to sample annually.

BOARD NOTE: This provision does not apply to SWSs and mixed systems.

j) Special considerations for SWSs and mixed systems.

- The Agency must determine that a SWS is not vulnerable before issuing a SEP pursuant to a SWS supplier. A SEP issued to a SWS or mixed system supplier pursuant to subsection (g) above is for a maximum of one compliance period; and
- The Agency may require, as a condition to a SEP issued to a SWS or mixed supplier, that the supplier take such samples for Phase I, Phase II, at such a frequency as the Agency determines are necessary, based on the vulnerability assessment.

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BOARD NOTE: There is a great degree of similarity between 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7), the provision applicable to GWSs, and 40 CFR 141.24(f)(10), the provision for SWSs. The Board has consolidated the common requirements of both paragraphs into subsection (g) above. Subsection (j) above represents the elements unique to SWSs and mixed systems, and subsection (i) above relates to GWSs. Although 40 CFR 141.24(f)(7) and (f)(10) are silent as to mixed systems, the Board has included mixed systems with SWSs because this best follows the federal scheme for all other contaminants.

k) If one of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs is detected in any sample, then:

- The supplier shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant at each sampling point that resulted in a detection.
- Annual monitoring.
- A) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency to annual at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.
- B) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information:
 - For a GWS, two quarterly samples.
 - For a SWS or mixed system, four quarterly samples.
- C) In issuing a SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (k)(1) above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.311.
- Suppliers that monitor annually shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.
- Suppliers that do not detect a contaminant at a sampling point in three consecutive annual samples may apply to the Agency for a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows it to discontinue monitoring for that contaminant at that point, as specified in subsection (g) above.
- A GWS supplier that has detected one or more of the two-carbon contaminants listed in subsection (k)(5)(A) below shall monitor quarterly for vinyl chloride as described in subsection (k)(5)(B) below, subject to the limitation of subsection (k)(5)(C) below.
 - Two-carbon contaminants (Phase I or II VOCs):
 - 1,1-Dichloroethane (Phase I)
 - 1,1-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
 - cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
 - trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (Phase II)
 - Tetrachloroethylene (Phase II)

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1,1,1-Trichloroethylene (Phase I)
 Trichloroethylene (Phase I)

B) The supplier shall sample quarterly for vinyl chloride at each sampling point at which it detected one or more of the two-carbon contaminants listed in subsection (k)(5)(A) above.

C) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows the supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency for vinyl chloride at any sampling point to once in each three-year compliance period if it determines that the supplier has not detected vinyl chloride in the first sample required by subsection (k)(5)(B) above.

1) Suppliers that violate an MCL for one of the Phase I, including vinyl chloride, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs, as determined by subsection (o) below, shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant, at the sampling point where the violation occurred, beginning the next quarter after the violation.

2) Annual monitoring.

A) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to reduce the monitoring frequency to annually if it determines that the sampling point is reliably and consistently below the MCL.

B) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information: four quarterly samples.

C) In issuing a SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a monitoring requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (1)(1) above if it violates the MCL specified by Section 611.311.

D) The supplier shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

m) Confirmation samples. The Agency may issue a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 to require a supplier to use a confirmation sample for results that it finds dubious for whatever reason. The Agency must state its reasons for issuing the SEP if the SEP is Agency-initiated.

1) If a supplier detects any of the Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs in a sample, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier receives notice of the detection.

2) Averaging is as specified in subsection (o) below.

3) The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

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n) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(f)(14), an optional USEPA ~~U-57-BPA~~ provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA ~~U-57-BPA~~ does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA ~~U-57-BPA~~ rules. Compliance with the MCLs for the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs must be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

1) For suppliers that conduct monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point.

A) If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.

B) If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to exceed the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.

C) Any samples below the detection limit shall be deemed as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.

2) If monitoring is conducted annually, or less frequently, the supplier is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance is based on the average of two samples.

3) When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may issue the public notice required by Subpart T of this Part only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system that is not in compliance.

p) This provision corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(f)(16) (1994), which USEPA ~~U-57-BPA~~ removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

q) Analysis under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received certification by USEPA ~~U-57-BPA~~ or the Agency according to the following conditions:

1) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, and Phase V VOCs, the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples that include these substances provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(C);

B) Achieve the quantitative acceptance limits under subsections (q)(1)(C) and (g)(1)(D) below for at least 80 percent of the Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, except vinyl chloride, or Phase V VOCs;

C) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (q)(1)(A) above that are within \pm 20 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance

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evaluation sample when the actual amount is greater than or equal to 0.010 mg/L;

D) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (g)(1)(A) above that are within \pm 40 percent of the actual amount of the substances in the performance evaluation sample when the actual amount is less than 0.010 mg/L; and

E) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102.

2) To receive certification to conduct analyses for vinyl chloride the laboratory must:

A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the Agency Pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c);

B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (g)(2)(A) above that are within \pm 40 percent of the actual amount of vinyl chloride in the performance evaluation sample;

C) Achieve a method detection limit of 0.0005 mg/L, according to the procedures in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102; and

D) Obtain certification pursuant to subsection (q)(1) above for Phase I VOCs, excluding vinyl chloride, Phase II VOCs, and Phase V VOCs.

r) Use of existing data.

1) The Agency shall allow the use of data collected after January 1, 1988 but prior to the effective date of this Section, pursuant to Agency sample request letters, if it determines that the data are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section.

2) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to monitor annually beginning in the initial compliance period if it determines that the supplier did not detect any Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOC using existing data allowed pursuant to subsection (r)(1) above.

s) The Agency shall, by SEP, increase the number of sampling points or the frequency of monitoring if it determines that it is necessary to detect variations within the PWS.

t) Each laboratory certifid for the analysis of Phase I, Phase II, or Phase V VOCs pursuant to subsection (q)(1) or (q)(2) above shall:

1) Determine the method detection limit (MDL), as defined in 40 CFR 136, Appendix B, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, at which it is capable of detecting the Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOCs; and

2) Achieve an MDL for each Phase I, Phase II, and Phase V VOC that is less than or equal to 0.0005 mg/L.

u) Each supplier shall monitor, within each compliance period, at the time designated by the Agency by SEP pursuant to Section 611.110.

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(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, _____)

Section 611.648 Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Analysis of the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs for the purposes of determining compliance with the MCL must be conducted as follows:

a) Definitions. As used in this Section:

"Detect or detection" means that the contaminant of interest is present at a level greater than or equal to the "detection limit".

"Detection limit" means the level of the contaminant of interest that is specified in subsection (r) below.

BOARD NOTE: This is a "trigger level" for Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs inasmuch as it prompts further action. The use of the term "detect" or "detection" in this section is not intended to include any analytical capability of quantifying lower levels of any contaminant, or the "method detection limit".

b) Required sampling. Each supplier shall take a minimum of one sample at each sampling point at the times required in subsection (q) below.

BOARD NOTE: ~~WS--BAA~~ stayed the effective date of the MCLs for aldicarb, aldicarb sulfone, and aldicarb sulfone at 57 Fed. Reg. 22178 (May 27, 1991). Section 611.311(c) includes this stay. However, despite the stay of the effectiveness of the MCLs for these three SOCs, suppliers must monitor for them.

c) Sampling points for GWSS. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a GWS supplier shall take at least one sample from each of the following points: each entry point that is representative of each well after treatment.

2) Sampling points for SWS and mixed systems. Unless otherwise provided by SEP, a SWS or mixed system supplier shall sample from each of the following points:

A) Each entry point after treatment; or

B) Points in the distribution system that are representative of each source.

3) The supplier shall take each sample at the same sampling point unless the Agency has granted a SEP that designates another location as more representative of each source, treatment plant, or within the distribution system.

4) If a system draws water from more than one source, and the sources are combined before distribution, the supplier shall sample at an entry point during periods of normal operating conditions when water is representative of all sources being used.

BOARD NOTE: Subsections (b) and (c) above derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h)(1) through (h)(3) (1995). ~~WS--BAA~~

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d) Monitoring frequency:

- 1) Each CWS and NTNCWS supplier shall take four consecutive quarterly samples for each of the Phase II, Phase IIIB, and Phase V SOCs during each compliance period, beginning in the three-year compliance period starting in the initial compliance period.
- 2) Suppliers serving more than 3,300 persons that do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period, shall take a minimum of two quarterly samples in one year of each subsequent three-year compliance period.
- 3) Suppliers serving less than or equal to 3,300 persons that do not detect a contaminant in the initial compliance period, shall take a minimum of one sample during each subsequent three-year compliance period.

e) Reduction to annual monitoring frequency. A GWS or NTNCWS supplier may apply to the Agency for a SEP that releases it from the requirements of subsection (d) above. A SEP from the requirement of subsection (d) above shall last for only a single three-year compliance period.

f) Vulnerability Assessment. The Agency shall grant a SEP from the requirements of subsection (d) above based on consideration of the factors set forth at Section 611.10(e).

g) If one of the Phase II, Phase IIIB, or Phase V SOCs is detected in any sample, then:

- 1) The supplier shall monitor quarterly for the contaminant at each sampling point that resulted in a detection.
- 2) Annual monitoring.

A) A supplier may request that the Agency grant a SEP pursuant to Section 610.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to annual.

B) A request for a SEP must include the following minimal information:

- i) For a GWS, two quarterly samples.
- ii) For a SWS or mixed system, four quarterly samples.

C) The Agency shall grant a SEP that allows annual monitoring at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliable and consistently below the MCL.

D) In issuing the SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (h)(1) above if it detects any Phase II SOC.

E) The supplier shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.

i) Confirmation samples.

- 1) If any of the Phase II, Phase IIIB, or Phase V SOCs are detected in a sample, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier receives notice of the detection.
- 2) Averaging is as specified in subsection (k) below.
- 3) The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

d) Monitoring frequency:

- 5) subsections (e) and (f) above.
- A) Monitoring for related contaminants.
- B) Related contaminants:
 - i) first group:
 - aldicarb sulfone
 - aldicarb sulfoxide
 - ii) second group:
 - heptachlor epoxide.
- C) Quarterly monitoring following MCL violations.
- D) Suppliers that violate an MCL for one of the Phase II, Phase IIIB, or Phase V SOCs, as determined by subsection (k) below, shall monitor quarterly for that contaminant at the sampling point where the violation occurred, beginning the next quarter after the violation.
- E) Annual monitoring.
- F) A supplier may request that the Agency grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that reduces the monitoring frequency to annual.
- G) A request for a SEP must include, at a minimum, the results from four quarterly samples.
- H) The Agency shall grant a SEP that allows annual monitoring at a sampling point if it determines that the sampling point is reliable and consistently below the MCL.
- I) In issuing the SEP, the Agency shall specify the level of the contaminant upon which the "reliably and consistently" determination was based. All SEPs that allow less frequent monitoring based on an Agency "reliably and consistently" determination shall include a condition requiring the supplier to resume quarterly monitoring pursuant to subsection (h)(1) above if it detects any Phase II SOC.
- J) The supplier shall monitor during the quarter(s) that previously yielded the highest analytical result.
- K) Confirmation samples.
- L) If any of the Phase II, Phase IIIB, or Phase V SOCs are detected in a sample, the supplier shall take a confirmation sample as soon as possible, but no later than 14 days after the supplier receives notice of the detection.
- M) Averaging is as specified in subsection (k) below.
- N) The Agency shall delete the original or confirmation sample if it determines that a sampling error occurred, in which case the confirmation sample will replace the original or confirmation sample.

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j) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(10), an optional USEPA H-87-BPA provision relating to compositing of samples that USEPA H-87-BPA does not require for state programs. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA H-87-BPA rules.

k) Compliance with the MCLs for the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs shall be determined based on the analytical results obtained at each sampling point.

- 1) For suppliers that are conducting monitoring at a frequency greater than annual, compliance is determined by a running annual average of all samples taken at each sampling point.
 - A) If the annual average of any sampling point is greater than the MCL, then the supplier is out of compliance.
 - B) If the initial sample or a subsequent sample would cause the annual average to be exceeded, then the supplier is out of compliance immediately.
 - C) Any samples below the detection limit must be calculated as zero for purposes of determining the annual average.
- 2) If monitoring is conducted annually or less frequently, the supplier is out of compliance if the level of a contaminant at any sampling point is greater than the MCL. If a confirmation sample is taken, the determination of compliance is based on the average of two samples.
- 3) When the portion of the distribution system that is out of compliance is separable from other parts of the distribution system and has no interconnections, the supplier may issue the public notice required by Subpart T of this Part is only to persons served by that portion of the distribution system that is not in compliance.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h)(11) (1995) ¶1994†.

l) This provision corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(12) (1995) ¶1994†, which USEPA H-87-BPA removed and reserved at 59 Fed. Reg. 62468 (Dec. 5, 1994). This statement maintains structural consistency with the federal regulations.

m) Analysis for PCBs must be conducted as follows using the methods in Section 611.645:

- 1) Each supplier that monitors for PCBs shall analyze each sample using either USEPA H-87-BPA Organic Methods, Method 505 or Method 508.
- 2) If PCBs are detected in any sample analyzed using U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Methods 505 or 508, the supplier shall reanalyze the sample using 508A to quantitate the individual Aroclors (as deachlorobiphenyl).
- 3) Compliance with the PCB MCL must be determined based upon the quantitative results of analyses using U.S. EPA Organic Methods, Method 508A.

n) Use of existing data.

- 1) The Agency shall allow the use of data collected after January 1, 1990 but prior to the effective date of this Section, pursuant to

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Agency sample request letters, if it determines that the data are generally consistent with the requirements of this Section.

- 2) The Agency shall grant a SEP pursuant to Section 611.110 that allows a supplier to monitor annually beginning in the initial compliance period if it determines that the supplier did not detect any Phase I VOC or Phase II VOC using existing data allowed pursuant to subsection (n)(1) above.
- o) The Agency shall issued a SEP that increases the number of sampling points or the frequency of monitoring if it determines that this is necessary to detect variations within the PWS due to such factors as fluctuations in contaminant concentration due to seasonal use or changes in the water source.

BOARD NOTE: At 40 CFR 141.24(h)(15), USEPA H-87-BPA uses the stated factors as non-limiting examples of circumstances that make additional monitoring necessary.

p) This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.24(h)(16), a USEPA H-87-BPA provision that the Board has not adopted because it reserves enforcement authority to the state and would serve no useful function as part of the state's rules. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA H-87-BPA rules.

q) Each supplier shall monitor, within each compliance period, at the time designated by the Agency by SEP pursuant to Section 611.110.

r) "Detection" means greater than or equal to the following concentrations for each contaminant:

- 1) For PCBs (Aroclors):

Aroclor	Detection Limit (mg/L)
1016	0.00008
1221	0.02
1232	0.0005
1242	0.0003
1248	0.0001
1254	0.0001
1260	0.0002
- 2) For other Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs:

Contaminant	Detection Limit (mg/L)
Alachlor	0.0002
Aldicarb	0.0005
Aldicarb sulfoxide	0.0005
Aldicarb sulfone	0.0008
Atrazine	0.0001
Benz(a)Pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.0009

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Chlordane	0.0002	
2,4-D	0.0001	
Dalapon	0.001	
<u>1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane</u>	0.00002	
(DBCP)		
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.0006	
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.0006	
Dinoseb	0.0002	
Diquat	0.0004	
Endothall	0.009	
Endrin	0.00001	
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.0001	
Glyphosate	0.006	
Heptachlor	0.00004	
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00002	
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0001	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.00002	
Lindane	0.0001	
Methoxychlor	0.002	
Oxamyl	0.0001	
Picloram		
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (as decachlorobiphenyl)	0.0001	
Pentachlorophenol	0.00004	
Simazine	0.00007	
Toxaphene	0.001	
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	0.00000005	
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.0002	

s) Laboratory Certification.

- 1) Analyses under this Section must only be conducted by laboratories that have received approval by USEPA H-757-EPA or the Agency according to the following conditions.
- 2) To receive certification to conduct analyses for the Phase II, Phase IIB, and Phase V SOCs the laboratory must:
 - A) Analyze performance evaluation samples provided by the Agency pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 183.125(c) that include these substances; and
 - B) Achieve quantitative results on the analyses performed under subsection (s)(2)(A) above that are within the acceptance limits set forth in subsection (s)(2)(C) below **above**.
 - C) Acceptance limits:

SOC

Alachlor
Aldicarb sulfone
Aldicarb sulfoxide

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Atrazine	0.0002	$\pm 45\%$
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0001	2 standard deviations
Carbofuran	0.00002	$\pm 45\%$
Chlordane		
Dalapon	0.0006	2 standard deviations
(DBCP)	0.0006	$\pm 45\%$
Di(2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.0006	2 standard deviations
Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.0006	$\pm 45\%$
Dinoseb	0.0002	2 standard deviations
Diquat	0.0004	2 standard deviations
Endothall	0.009	2 standard deviations
Endrin	0.00001	$\pm 30\%$
Glyphosate	0.0001	2 standard deviations
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	0.006	$\pm 40\%$
Ethylene dibromide (EDB)	0.00004	$\pm 40\%$
Heptachlor	0.00002	$\pm 45\%$
Heptachlor epoxide	0.0001	$\pm 45\%$
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0001	2 standard deviations
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.00002	2 standard deviations
Lindane	0.0001	$\pm 45\%$
Methoxychlor	0.002	2 standard deviations
Oxamyl	0.0001	$\pm 45\%$
PCBs (as Decachlorobiphenyl)	0.0001	0-200 $\pm 50\%$
Pentachlorophenol	0.00004	$\pm 50\%$
Picloram	0.00007	2 standard deviations
Simazine	0.001	2 standard deviations
Toxaphene	0.00005	$\pm 45\%$
2,4-D	0.0002	$\pm 50\%$
2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)		2 standard deviations
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)		$\pm 50\%$

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.24(h) (1995) ~~amended at 59 Fed. Reg. 62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-62451-62452-62453-62454-62455-62456-62457-62458-62459-62460-62461-62462-62463-62464-62465-62466-62467-62468-62469-62470-62471-62472-62473-62474-62475-62476-62477-62478-62479-62480-62481-62482-62483-62484-62485-62486-62487-62488-62489-62490-62491-62492-62493-62494-62495-62496-62497-62498-62499-62410-62411-62412-62413-62414-62415-62416-62417-62418-62419-62420-62421-62422-62423-62424-62425-62426-62427-62428-62429-62430-62431-62432-62433-62434-62435-62436-62437-62438-62439-62440-62441-62442-62443-62444-62445-62446-62447-62448-62449-62450-624~~

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analyzed from for each treatment plant used by the supplier, taken at a point in the distribution system reflecting the maximum residence time of the water in the system.

2) The Agency shall reduce the supplier monitoring frequency if it determines that, based upon the data submitted by the supplier, the CWS has a maximum THM potential of less than 0.10 mg/L and CWS, the CWS is not likely to approach or exceed the MCL for TTHMs.

3) The results of all analyses must be reported to the Agency within 30 days after of the supplier's receipt of such results.

4) All samples collected must be used for determining whether the supplier complies with the monitoring requirements of Section 611.680(b) 611.680(b), unless the analytical results are invalidated for technical reasons.

5) Sampling and analyses must be conducted in accordance with the methods listed in Section 611.685.

b) Loss or modification of reduced monitoring frequency.

1) If the results from any analysis taken by the supplier for maximum THM potential are equal to or greater than 0.10 mg/L, and such results are confirmed by at least one check sample taken promptly after such results are received, the CWS supplier shall immediately begin monitoring in accordance with the requirements of Section 611.680 611.680(b), and such monitoring must continue for at least one year before the frequency may be reduced again.

2) In the event of any significant change to the CWS's raw water or treatment program, the supplier shall immediately analyze an additional sample for maximum THM potential taken at a point in the distribution system reflecting maximum residence time of the water in the system.

3) The Agency shall require increased monitoring frequencies above the minimum where necessary to detect variation of THM levels within the distribution system.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(c) (1994) †9999†.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____)

Section 611.684 Averaging

Compliance with Section 611.310(c) is determined based on a running annual average of quarterly samples collected by the supplier as prescribed in Section 611.680(b)(1) 611.680(b)(1) or (2). If the average of samples covering any 12 month period exceeds the MCL, the CWS supplier shall report to the Agency and notify the public pursuant to Subpart T. Monitoring after public notification must be at a frequency designated by the Agency and must continue until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

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BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(d) (1995) †9999†.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____)

Section 611.685 Analytical Methods

Sampling and analyses made pursuant to this Subpart must be conducted by one of the total trihalomethanes (TTHM) methods as directed in Section 611.645 and in USEPA 6-95-BPA Technical Notes, "Technical Notes on Drinking Water Methods", incorporated by reference in Section 611.102. Samples for Drinking Water Methods, according to the procedures described in the methods, except classification is not required if only THMs or TTHMs are to be determined. Samples for maximum THM potential must not be dechlorinated or acidified, and should be held for seven days at 25° C (or above) prior to analysis. For the methods cited in subsections (a) and (b) above—see—40—EPR—†4†—Subpart—Or—appendix—Or incorporated-by-reference-in—Section-611-6927.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(e) (1995) †9994† as amended at 59 Fed. Reg.—62669 (4-Ber-57-†994†).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____)

Section 611.687 Sampling For Maximum THM Potential

a) The water sample for determination of maximum total trihalomethane potential must be taken from a point in the distribution system that reflects maximum residence time. Procedures for sample collection and handling are given in the methods.

b) The supplier taking samples shall not add reducing agent to "quench" the chemical reaction producing THMs at the time of sample collection. The intent is to permit the level of THM precursors to be depleted and the concentration of THMs to be maximized for the supply being tested.

c) Four experimental parameters affecting maximum THM production are pH, temperature, reaction time, and the presence of a disinfectant residual. The supplier taking the sample shall deal with these parameters as follows:

- 1) Measure the disinfectant residual at the selected sampling point.
- 2) Proceed only if a measurable disinfectant residual is present.
- 3) Collect triplicate 40 mL water samples at the pH prevailing at the time of sampling, and prepare a method blank according to the methods.
- 3.1 Seal and store these samples together for seven days at 25° C or above.
- 4) After this time period, open one of the sample containers and check for disinfectant residual. Absence of a disinfectant residual invalidates the sample for further analysis.

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5) Once a disinfectant residual has been demonstrated, open another of the sealed samples and determine total THM concentration using an approved analytical method.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.30(q) (1995).

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

SUBPART Q: RADIOLOGICAL MONITORING AND ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS

Section 611.720 Analytical Methods

a) The methods specified below, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, are to be used to determine compliance with Sections 611.30 and 611.331, except in cases where alternative methods have been approved in accordance with Section 611.480:

- 1) Radiochemical Methods;
- 2) Standard Methods, 13th Edition;
 - A) Gross Alpha and Beta: Method 302;
 - B) Total Radium: Method 304;
 - C) Radium-226: Method 305;
 - D) Strontium-89, 90: Method 303;
 - E) Tritium: Method 306;
- 3) ASTM Methods:
 - A) Cesium-134: ASTM D-2459;
 - B) Uranium: ASTM D-907.

b) When the identification and measurement of radionuclides other than those listed in subsection (a) are to be used, the following methods, incorporated by reference in Section 611.102, are to be used, except in cases where alternative methods have been approved in accordance with Section 611.480:

- 1) "Procedures for Radiochemical Analysis of Nuclear Reactor Aqueous Solutions", available from NTS.
- 2) HASL Procedure Manual, HASL 300.

c) For the purpose of monitoring radioactivity concentrations in drinking water, the required sensitivity of the radioanalysis is defined in terms of a detection limit. The detection limit must be that concentration which can be counted with a precision of plus or minus 100 percent at the 95 percent confidence level (1.96 sigma where sigma is the standard deviation of the net counting rate of the sample).

- 1) To determine compliance with Section 611.330(a) the detection limit must not exceed 1 pCi/L. To determine compliance with Section 611.330(b) the detection limit must not exceed 3 pCi/L.
- 2) To determine compliance with Section 611.331 the detection limits must not exceed the concentrations listed in that Section.
- 3) To judge compliance with the MCLs listed in Sections 611.330 and 611.331, averages of data must be used and must be rounded to the same number of significant figures as the MCL for the substance in

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question.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.25 (1995 to 1999).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.731 Gross Alpha

Monitoring requirements for gross alpha particle activity, radium-226 and radium-228 are as follows:

a) Compliance must be based on the analysis of an annual composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or the average of the analyses of four samples obtained at quarterly intervals.

- 1) A gross alpha particle activity measurement may be substituted for the required radium-226 and radium-228 analysis, if provided that the measured gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 5 pCi/L at a confidence level of 95 percent (1.65 sigma where sigma is the standard deviation of the net counting rate of the sample). In localities where radium-228 may be present in drinking water, the Agency may, by permit condition, require radium-226 or radium-228 analyses when the gross alpha particle activity exceeds 2 pCi/L.
- 2) When the gross alpha particle activity exceeds 5 pCi/L, the same or an equivalent sample must be analyzed for radium-226. If the concentration of radium-226 exceeds 3 pCi/L the same or an equivalent sample must be analyzed for radium-228.

b) See Section 611.100(e).

c) CWS suppliers shall monitor at least once every four years following the procedure required by subsection (a). When an annual record taken in conformance with subsection (a) has established that the average annual concentration is less than half the MCLs established by Section 611.330, the Agency shall, by special exception permit, substitute analysis of a single sample for the quarterly sampling procedure required by subsection (a).

- 1) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require more frequent monitoring in the vicinity of mining or other operations which may contribute alpha particle radioactivity to either surface or groundwater sources of drinking water.
- 2) A CWS supplier shall monitor in conformance with subsection (a) for one year after the introduction of a new water source. The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require more frequent monitoring in the event of possible contamination or when changes occur in the distribution system or treatment process processing occur which may increase the concentration of radioactivity in finished water.
- 3) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require a CWS supplier using two or more sources having different concentrations of radioactivity to monitor source water, in

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addition to water from a free-flowing tap.

- 4) The Agency shall not require monitoring for radium-228 to determine compliance with Section 611.330 after the initial period¹⁷ provided that the average annual concentration of radium-228 has been assayed at least once using the quarterly sampling procedure required by subsection (a).
- 5) The Agency shall require the CWS supplier to conduct annual monitoring if the radium-226 concentration exceeds 3 pCi/L.
- d) If the average annual MCL for gross alpha particle activity or total radium as set forth in Section 611.330 is exceeded, the CWS shall give notice to the Agency and notify the public as required by Subpart M. Monitoring at quarterly intervals must be continued until the annual average concentration no longer exceeds the MCL or until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.26(a) (1995-1989).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.732 Manmade Radioactivity

Monitoring requirements for manmade radioactivity in CWSs are as follows:

- a) CWSs using surface water sources and serving more than 100,000 persons and such other CWSs as the Agency by permit condition requires must monitor for compliance with Section 611.331 by analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or analysis of four quarterly samples. Compliance with Section 611.331 is assumed without further analysis if the average annual concentration of gross beta particle activity is less than 50 pCi/L and if the average annual concentrations of tritium and strontium-90 are less than those listed in Section 611.331.¹⁸ Provided that if both radionuclides are present the sum of their annual dose equivalents to bone marrow must not exceed 4 millirem/year.

1) If the gross beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, an analysis of the sample must be performed to identify the major radioactive constituents present and the appropriate organ and total body doses must be calculated to determine compliance with Section 611.331.

- 2) If the MCLs are exceeded, the Agency shall, by special exception permit, require the supplier to conduct additional monitoring to determine the concentration of man-made radioactivity in principal watersheds.

3) The Agency shall, pursuant to subsection (d), by special exception permit, require suppliers of water utilizing only groundwater to monitor for man-made radioactivity.

- b) See Section 611.100(e).
- c) CWS suppliers shall monitor at least every four years following the

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procedure in subsection (a).

- d) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require any CWS supplier utilizing waters contaminated by effluents from nuclear facilities to initiate quarterly monitoring for gross beta particle and iodine-131 radioactivity and annual monitoring for strontium-90 and tritium.
- 1) Quarterly monitoring for gross beta particle activity must be based on the analysis of monthly samples or the analysis of a composite of three monthly samples. If the gross beta particle activity in a sample exceeds 15 pCi/L, the same or an equivalent sample must be analyzed for strontium-89 and cesium-134. If the gross beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, an analysis of the sample must be performed to identify the major radioactive constituents present and the appropriate organ and total body doses must be calculated to determine compliance with Section 611.331.
- 2) For iodine-131, a composite of five consecutive daily samples must be analyzed once each quarter. The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require more frequent monitoring when iodine-131 is identified in the finished water.
- 3) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, require annual monitoring for strontium-90 and tritium by means of the analysis of a composite of four consecutive quarterly samples or analysis of four quarterly samples.
- 4) The Agency shall, by special exception permit, allow the substitution of environmental surveillance data taken with conjunction with a nuclear facility for direct monitoring of manmade radioactivity by the supplier where the Agency determines such data is applicable to the CWS.
- e) If the average annual MCL for man-made radioactivity set forth in Section 611.331 is exceeded, the operator of a CWS shall give notice to the Agency and to the public as required by Subpart M. Monitoring at monthly intervals must be continued until the concentration no longer exceeds the MCL or until a monitoring schedule as a condition to a variance, adjusted standard or enforcement action becomes effective.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.26(b) (1995-1989).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.831 Monthly Operating Report

Within 30 days following the last day of the month, each CWS supplier shall submit a monthly operating report to the Agency on forms provided or approved by the Agency.

BOARD NOTE: This is an additional State requirement.

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(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.840 Reporting

a) Except where a shorter period is specified in this Part, a supplier shall report to the Agency the results of any test measurement or analysis required by this Part within the following times, whichever is shortest:

- 1) The first ten days following the month in which the result is received; or
- 2) The first ten days following the end of the required monitoring period, as specified by permit condition.

b) Except where a different reporting period is specified in this Part, the PWS shall report to the Agency within 48 hours⁺ any⁺ failure to comply with any provision (including failure to comply with monitoring requirements) of in this Part.

c) The supplier is not required to report analytical results to the Agency in cases where an Agency laboratory performs the analysis.

d) The supplier, within ten days after of completion of each public notification required pursuant to Section 611.851 et seq., shall submit to the Agency a representative copy of each type of notice distributed, published, posted or made available to the persons served by the PWS or to the media.

e) The supplier shall submit to the Agency within the time stated in the request copies of any records required to be maintained under Section 611.860 or copies of any documents then in existence which the Agency is entitled to inspect pursuant to the authority of Section 4 of the Act.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.31 (1989), as amended at 54 Fed. Reg. 27562, June 29, 1989.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.851 Reporting MCL and other Violations

A supplier that fails to comply with an applicable MCL or treatment technique established by this Part or which fails to comply with the requirements of any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or adjusted standard shall notify persons served by the PWS as follows:

a) Except as provided in subsection (c), the supplier shall give notice:

- 1) By publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the PWS as soon as possible, but in no case later than 14 days after the violation or failure. If the area served by a PWS is not served by a daily newspaper of general circulation, notice must instead be given by publication in a weekly newspaper of general circulation serving the area; and

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2) By mail delivery (by direct mail or with the water bill), or by hand delivery, not later than 45 days after the violation or failure. This is not required if the Agency determines by SEP that the supplier in violation has corrected the violation or failure within the 45-day period; and

3) For violations of the MCLs of contaminants that pose an acute risk to human health, by furnishing a copy of the notice to the radio and television stations serving the area served by the PWS as soon as possible but, in no case later than 72 hours after the violation. The following violations are acute violations:

A) Any violations posing an acute risk to human health, as specified in this Part or as determined by the Agency on a case-by-case basis.

B) Violation of the MCL for nitrate or nitrite in Section 611.301.

C) Violation of the MCL for total coliforms, when fecal coliforms or E. coli are present in the water distribution system, as specified in Section 611.325(b).

D) Occurrence of a waterborne disease outbreak.

b) Except as provided in subsection (c), following the initial notice given under subsection (a), the supplier shall give notice at least once every three months by mail delivery (by direct mail or with the water bill) or by hand delivery, for as long as the violation or failure exists.

c) Alternative methods of notice.

1) In lieu of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), a CWS supplier in an area that is not served by a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation shall give notice by hand delivery or by conspicuous posting in conspicuous places within the area served by the CWS. Notice by hand delivery or posting must begin as soon as possible, but no later than 72 hours after the violation or failure for acute violations (as defined in subsection (a)(3)) or 14 days after the violation or failure (for any other violation). Posting must continue for as long as the violation or failure exists. Notice by hand delivery must be repeated at least every three months for as long as the violation or failure exists.

2) In lieu of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), a non-CWS supplier may give notice by hand delivery or by continuous posting in conspicuous places within the area served by the non-CWS. Notice by hand delivery or posting must begin as soon as possible, but no later than 72 hours after the violation or failure for acute violations (as defined in subsection (a)(3)), or 14 days after the violation or failure (for any other violation). Posting must continue for as long as the violation or failure exists. Notice by hand delivery must be repeated at least every three months for as long as the violation or failure exists.

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3) Where allowed, pursuant to Section 611.609(d), 611.646(o)(3), 611.677(k)(3) or 611.648(k)(3) because it has a separable system, a supplier may issue public notice only to persons on that portion of its system that its out of compliance.

BOARD NOTE: Generally derived from 40 CFR 141.32(a) (1993); Subsection (c)(3) derived from 40 CFR 141.23(i)(4) & 141.24(f)(15)(iii), (9)(9) & (h)(11)(iii) (1993).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.852 Reporting other Violations

A supplier that fails to perform monitoring required by this Part, which fails to comply with a testing procedure established by this Part, or which is subject to a variance or adjusted standard under Section 611.111, 611.112 or 611.113 shall notify persons served by the PWS as follows:

- Except as provided in subsection (c) or (d), the supplier shall give notice, within three months of the violation or granting of a variance or adjusted standard, by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the PWS. If the area served by a PWS is not served by a daily newspaper of general circulation, notice must instead be given by publication in a weekly newspaper of general circulation serving the area.

b) Except as provided in subsection (a), the supplier must give notice at least once every three months by mail delivery (by direct mail or with the water bill) or by hand delivery, for as long as the violation exists. Repeat notice of the existence of a variance or adjusted standard (Section 611.111 through 611.113) must be given every three months for as long as the variance or adjusted standard remains in effect.

c) Alternative methods of notice.

- In lieu of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), a CWS supplier in an area that is not served by a daily or weekly newspaper of general circulation shall give notice, within three months of the violation or granting of the variance or adjusted standard, by hand delivery or by continuous posting in conspicuous places within with the area served by the CWS. Posting must continue for as long as the violation exists or a variance or adjusted standard remains in effect. The CWS supplier shall repeat the notice by hand delivery every three months for as long as the variance or adjusted standard remains in effect.
- In lieu of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), a non-CWS supplier may give notice, within three months of the violation or the granting of the variance or adjusted standard by hand delivery or by continuous posting in conspicuous places within

- 2) In lieu of the requirements of subsections (a) and (b), a non-CWS supplier may give notice, within three months of the violation or the granting of the variance or adjusted standard by hand delivery or by continuous posting in conspicuous places within

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the area served by the non-CWS. Posting must continue for as long as the violation exists, or a variance or adjusted standard remains in effect. Notice by hand delivery must be repeated at least every three months for as long as the violation exists or a variance or adjusted standard remains in effect.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.32(b) (1995-1999).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

Section 611.858 Fluoride Secondary Standard

If a CWS exceeds the secondary standard for fluoride of 2.0 mg/L, as determined by the last single sample taken in accordance with Section 611.603 607, but does not exceed the MCL in Section 611.301 300(b), the supplier shall provide the fluoride notice in Section 611.Appendix A(9) to:

- All billing units annually;
- All billing units at the time service begins; and
- The local public health department.

Board Note: Derived from 40 CFR 143.3 and 143.5 (1994).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____)

Section 611.870 List of 36 Contaminants (Repealed)

a) This--Section--applies--to--only--the--contaminants--listed--in--Section 611-650-
A-CWS-OR-NEWS-supplier-who-is--required--to--monitor--under--Section 611-650--shall--send-a-copy-of-the-results-of-such-monitoring-within-30 days-of-receipt-and-any-public-notice--under--subsection--(d)--to--the Agency--or--or--non-EN957-Public-Health-
c) See--Section-611-600(e)-
d) The--supplier--shall--notify--persons--served--by--the--PWS--of--the availability--of--the--results--of--sampling--conducted--under--Section 611-650--by--including--a--notice--in--the--first--set--of--water--bills--issued by--the--supplier--after--the--receipt--of--the--results--or--written--notice within--three--months--to--the--notices--must--identify--a--person--and--supply--the telephone--number--to--contact--for--information--on--the--monitoring--results--For--surface--water--systems--public--notification--is--required--only--after the--first--quarter's--monitoring--and--must--include--a--statement--that additional--monitoring--will--be--conducted--for--three--more--quarters--with the--results--available--upon--request--
BOARD-NOTB--Derived--from--40-EPR-141-35-1999-7

(Source: Repealed at 20 Ill. Reg. _____)

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Section 611. APPENDIX A Mandatory Health Effects Information

1) Trichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that trichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is a common metal cleaning and dry cleaning fluid. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA H-57-BPA has set forth the enforceable drinking water standard for trichloroethylene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

2) Carbon tetrachloride. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that carbon tetrachloride is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical was once a popular household cleaning fluid. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for carbon tetrachloride at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

3) 1,2-Dichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2-dichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a cleaning fluid for fats, oils, waxes and resins. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals may also increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for 1,2-dichloroethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

4) Vinyl chloride. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that vinyl chloride is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used in industry and is found in drinking water as a result of the breakdown of related solvents. The solvents are used as cleaners and degreasers of metals and generally get into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause increased risk of cancer among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for vinyl chloride at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

5) Benzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that benzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a solvent and degreaser of metals. It is also a major component of gasoline. Drinking water contamination generally results from leaking underground gasoline and petroleum tanks or improper waste disposal. This chemical has been associated with significantly increased risks of leukemia among certain industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers. This chemical has also been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause increased risk of cancer among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for benzene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in humans and laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

6) 1,1-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used in industry and is found in drinking water as a result of the breakdown of related solvents. The solvents are used as cleaners and degreasers of metals and generally get into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in laboratory animals such

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as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause adverse effects in laboratory animals also may cause adverse health effects in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA U-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for 1,1-dichloroethylene at 0.007 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals.

Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

7) Para-dichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that para-dichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is a component of deodorizers, moth balls and pesticides. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause liver and kidney damage in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals which cause adverse effects in laboratory animals also may cause adverse health effects in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA U-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for para-dichlorobenzene at 0.075 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

8) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,1-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This chemical is used as a cleaner and degreaser of metals. It generally gets into drinking water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers also suffered damage to the liver, nervous system and circulatory system. Chemicals which cause adverse effects among exposed industrial workers and in laboratory animals also may cause adverse health effects in humans who are exposed at lower levels over long periods of time. USEPA U-57-BPA has set the enforceable drinking water standard for 1,1,1-trichloroethane at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

9) Fluoride. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency requires that we send you this notice on the level of Fluoride in your drinking water. The drinking water in your community has a fluoride concentration of

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[concentration to be provided by supplier] milligrams per liter (mg/L).

Federal regulations require that fluoride, which occurs naturally in your water supply, not exceed a concentration of 4.0 mg/L in drinking water. This is an enforceable standard called a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), and it has been established to protect the public health. Exposure to drinking water levels above 4.0 mg/L for many years may result in some cases of crippling skeletal fluorosis, which is a serious bone disorder.

Federal law also requires that we notify you when monitoring indicates that the fluoride in your drinking water exceeds 2.0 mg/L. This is intended to alert families about dental problems that might affect children under nine years of age. The fluoride concentration of your water exceeds this federal guideline. Fluoride in children's drinking water at levels of approximately 1 mg/L reduces the number of dental cavities. However, some children exposed to levels of fluoride greater than about 2.0 mg/L may develop dental fluorosis. Dental fluorosis, in its moderate and severe forms, is a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. Because dental fluorosis occurs only when developing teeth (before they erupt from the gums) are exposed to elevated fluoride levels, households without children are not expected to be affected by this level of fluoride. Families with children under the age of nine are encouraged to seek other sources of drinking water for their children to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting.

Your water supplier can lower the concentration of fluoride in your water so that you will still receive the benefits of cavity prevention while the possibility of stained and pitted teeth is minimized. Removal of fluoride may increase your water costs. Treatment systems are also commercially available for home use. Information on such systems is available at the address given below. Low fluoride bottled drinking water that would meet all standards is also commercially available. For further information, contact [name of contact person to be provided by supplier] at your water system.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.32(e)(9) and 143.5 (1995-1994).

10) Microbiological contaminants (for use when there is a violation of the treatment technique requirements for filtration and disinfection in Subpart B of this Part). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of microbiological contaminants are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. If water is inadequately treated, microbiological contaminants in that water may cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea and possible jaundice and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. USEPA U-57-BPA has set

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enforceable requirements for treating drinking water to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Treatment such as filtering and disinfecting the water removes or destroys microbiological contaminants. Drinking water which is treated to meet USEPA H-57-BPA requirements is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe.

11) **Total coliforms.** (To be used when there is a violation of Section 611.325(a) and not a violation of Section 611.325(b)). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of total coliforms is a possible health concern. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water, however, generally is a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. USEPA H-57-BPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for total coliforms to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard, no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month can contain these bacteria, except that systems collecting fewer than 40 samples/month that have one total coliform-positive sample per month are not violating the standard. Drinking water which meets this standard is usually not associated with a health risk from disease-causing bacteria and should be considered safe.

12) **Fecal coliforms/E. coli.** (To be used when there is a violation of Section 611.325(b) or both Section 611.325(a) and (b)). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of fecal coliforms or E. coli is a serious health concern. Fecal coliforms and E. coli are generally not harmful themselves, but their presence in drinking water is serious because they usually are associated with sewage or animal wastes. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is generally a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes which distribute the water and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea and possibly jaundice, and associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. USEPA H-57-BPA has set an enforceable drinking water standard for fecal coliforms and E. coli to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard all drinking water samples must be free of these bacteria.

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water which meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and should be considered safe. State and local health authorities recommend that consumers take the following precautions: [To be inserted by the public water system, according to instruction from State or local authorities].

13) **Lead.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lead is a health concern at certain exposure levels. Materials that contain lead have frequently been used in the construction of water supply distribution systems, and plumbing systems in private homes and other buildings. The most commonly found materials include service lines, pipes, brass and bronze fixtures, and solder and fluxes. Lead in these materials can contaminate drinking water as a result of the corrosion that takes place when water comes into contact with those materials. Lead can cause a variety of adverse health effects in humans. At relatively low levels of exposure, these effects may include interference with red blood cell chemistry, delays in normal physical and mental development in babies and young children, slight deficits in the attention span, hearing, and learning abilities of children, and slight increases in blood pressure of some adults. USEPA's H-57-BPA's national primary drinking water regulation requires all public water systems to optimize corrosion control to minimize lead contamination resulting from the corrosion of plumbing materials. Public water systems serving 50,000 people or fewer that have lead concentrations below 15 parts per billion (ppb) in more than 90% of tap water samples (the USEPA H-57-BPA "action level") have optimized their corrosion control treatment. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also monitor their source water to determine whether treatment to remove lead in source water is needed. Any water system that continues to exceed the action level after installation of corrosion control and/or source water treatment must eventually replace all lead service lines contributing in excess of 15 ppb of lead to drinking water. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also undertake a public education program to inform consumers of ways they can reduce their exposure to potentially high levels of lead in drinking water.

14) **Copper.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that copper is a health concern at certain exposure levels. Copper, a reddish-brown metal, is often used to plumb residential and commercial structures that are connected to water distribution systems. Copper contaminating drinking water as a corrosion by-product occurs as the result of the corrosion of copper pipes that remain in contact with water for a prolonged period of time. Copper is an essential nutrient, but at high doses it has been shown to cause stomach and intestinal distress, liver and kidney damage, and anemia. Persons with Wilson's disease may be at a higher risk of health effects due to copper than the general public. USEPA's H-57-BPA's national primary

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drinking water regulation requires all public water systems to install optimal corrosion control to minimize copper contamination resulting from the corrosion of plumbing materials. Public water systems serving 50,000 people or fewer that have copper concentrations below 1.3 parts per million (ppm) in more than 90% of tap water samples (the USEPA U-97-BPA "action level") are not required to install or improve their treatment. Any water system that exceeds the action level must also monitor their source water to determine whether treatment to remove copper in source water is needed.

15) **Asbestos.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-75-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that asbestos fibers greater than 10 micrometers in length are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral. Most asbestos fibers in drinking water are less than 10 micrometers in length and occur in drinking water from natural sources and from corroded asbestos-cement pipes in the distribution system. The major uses of asbestos were in the production of cements, floor tiles, paper products, paint, and caulk, in transportation-related applications; and in the production of textiles and plastics. Asbestos was once a popular insulating and fire retardant material. Inhalation studies have shown that various forms of asbestos have produced lung tumors in laboratory animals. The available information on the risk of developing gastrointestinal tract cancer associated with the ingestion of asbestos from drinking water is limited. Ingestion of intermediate-range chrysotile asbestos fibers greater than 10 micrometers in length is associated with causing benign tumors in male rats. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA U-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for asbestos at 7 million long fibers per liter to reduce the potential risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water which meets the USEPA U-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and should be considered safe with respect to asbestos.

16) **Barium.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-75-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that barium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in some aquifers that serve as sources of groundwater. It is also used in oil and gas drilling muds, automotive paints, bricks, tiles, and jet fuels. It generally gets into drinking water after dissolving from naturally occurring minerals in the ground. This chemical may damage the heart and vascular system, and is associated with high blood pressure in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. In humans, USEPA U-97-BPA believes that affects from barium on blood pressure should not occur below 2 parts per million (ppm) in drinking water. USEPA U-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for barium at 2 parts per

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million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA U-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to barium.

17) **Cadmium.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-75-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cadmium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Food and the smoking of tobacco are common sources of general exposure. This inorganic metal is a contaminant in the metals used to galvanize pipe. It generally gets into water by corrosion of galvanized pipes or by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney in animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the kidney. USEPA U-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for cadmium at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA U-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cadmium.

18) **Chromium.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-75-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that chromium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal occurs naturally in the ground and is often used in the electroplating of metals. It generally gets into water from runoff from old mining operations and improper waste disposal from plating operations. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, nervous system, and the circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels. Some humans who were exposed to high levels of this chemical suffered liver and kidney damage, dermatitis and respiratory problems. USEPA U-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for chromium at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA U-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to chromium.

19) **Mercury.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA U-75-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that mercury is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic metal is used in electrical equipment and some water pumps. It usually gets into water as a result of improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney of laboratory animals such as rats when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. USEPA U-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for mercury at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA U-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to mercury.

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20) Nitrate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-9-8-8PA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nitrate poses an acute health concern at certain levels of exposure. Nitrate is used in fertilizer and is found in sewage and wastes from human and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water from those activities. Excessive levels of nitrate in drinking water have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The serious illness in infants is caused because nitrate is converted to nitrite in the body. Nitrite interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of the child's blood. This is an acute disease that symptoms can develop rapidly in infants. In most cases, health deteriorates over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Clearly, expert medical advice should be sought immediately if these symptoms occur. The purpose of this notice is to encourage parents and other responsible parties to provide infants with an alternate source of drinking water. Local and State health authorities are the best source for information concerning alternate sources of drinking water for infants. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has set the drinking water standard at 10 parts per million (ppm) for nitrate to protect against the risk of these adverse effects. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has also set a drinking water standard for nitrite at 1 ppm. To allow for the fact that the toxicity of nitrate and nitrite are additive, USEPA H-9-8-8PA has also established a standard for the sum of nitrate and nitrite at 10 ppm. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-9-8-8PA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nitrate.

21) Nitrite. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-9-8-8PA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that nitrite poses an acute health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is used in fertilizers and is found in sewage and wastes from humans and/or farm animals and generally gets into drinking water as a result of those activities. While excessive levels of nitrite in drinking water have not been observed, other sources of nitrite have caused serious illness and sometimes death in infants under six months of age. The serious illness in infants is caused because nitrite interferes with the oxygen carrying capacity of the child's blood. This is an acute disease in that symptoms can develop rapidly. However, in most cases, health deteriorates over a period of days. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin. Clearly, expert medical advice should be sought immediately if these symptoms occur. The purpose of this notice is to encourage parents and other responsible parties to provide infants with an alternate source of drinking water. Local and State health authorities are the best source for information concerning alternate sources of drinking water for infants. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has set the drinking water standard at 1 part per million (ppm) for nitrite to protect against the risk of these adverse effects. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has also set a drinking water standard for nitrate (converted to nitrite

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in humans) at 10 ppm and for the sum of nitrate and nitrite at 10 ppm. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-9-8-8PA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to nitrite.

22) Selenium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-9-8-8PA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that selenium is a health concern at certain high levels of exposure. Selenium is also an essential nutrient at low levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is found naturally in food and soils and is used in electronics, photocopy operations, the manufacture of glass, chemicals, drugs, and as a fungicide and a feed additive. In humans, exposure to high levels of selenium over a long period of time has resulted in a number of adverse health effects, including a loss of feeling and control in the arms and legs. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has set the drinking water standard for selenium at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-9-8-8PA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to selenium.

23) Acrylamide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-9-8-8PA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that acrylamide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Polymers made from acrylamide are sometimes used to treat water supplies to remove particulate contaminants. Acrylamide has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. Sufficiently large doses of acrylamide are known to cause neurological injury. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has set the drinking water standard for acrylamide using a treatment technique to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. This treatment technique limits the amount of acrylamide in the polymer and the amount of the polymer which may be added to drinking water to remove particulates. Drinking water systems which comply with this treatment technique have little to no risk and are considered safe with respect to acrylamide.

24) Alachlor. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-9-8-8PA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that alachlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, alachlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-9-8-8PA has set the drinking water standard for alachlor at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of

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cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to alachlor. Aldicarb. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb may leach into groundwater after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb.

26) Aldicarb sulfone. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb sulfone is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Aldicarb sulfone is a breakdown product of aldicarb. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb sulfone may leach into groundwater after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb sulfone at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb sulfone.

27) Aldicarb sulfone. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that aldicarb sulfone is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Aldicarb is a widely used pesticide. Aldicarb sulfone in groundwater is primarily a breakdown product of aldicarb. Under certain soil and climatic conditions (e.g., sandy soil and high rainfall), aldicarb sulfone may leach into groundwater after normal agricultural applications to crops such as potatoes or peanuts or may enter drinking water supplies as a result of surface runoff. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous system in laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the drinking water standard for aldicarb sulfone at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of

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this risk and is considered safe with respect to aldicarb sulfone.

28) Atrazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that atrazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, atrazine may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to affect offspring of rats and the hearts heart of dogs. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the drinking water standard for atrazine at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-57-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to atrazine.

29) Carbofuran. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that carbofuran is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, carbofuran may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the nervous and reproductive systems of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during their working careers also suffered damage to the nervous system. Effects on the nervous system are generally rapidly reversible. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the drinking water standard for carbofuran at 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-57-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to carbofuran.

30) Chlordane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that chlordane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide used to control termites. Chlordane is not very mobile in soils. It usually gets into drinking water after application near water supply intakes or wells. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-57-BPA has set the drinking water standard for chlordane at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-57-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to chlordane.

31) Dibromochloropropane (DBCP). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-57-BPA) sets drinking water standards and

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has determined that DBCP is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, DBCP may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-87--BPA has set the drinking water standard for DBCP at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to DBCP.

32) o-Dichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that o-dichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent in the production of pesticides and dyes. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and the blood cells of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system. USEPA H-87--BPA has set the drinking water standard for o-dichlorobenzene at 0.6 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to o-dichlorobenzene.

33) cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87--BPA) establishes drinking water standards and has determined that cis-1,2-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and intermediate in chemical production. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system, and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amount of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. USEPA H-87--BPA has set the drinking water standard for cis-1,2-dichloroethylene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cis-1,2-dichloroethylene.

34) trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87--BPA) establishes drinking water

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standards and has determined that trans-1,2-dichloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and intermediate in chemical production. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, nervous system, and the circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. USEPA H-87--BPA has set the drinking water standard for trans-1,2-dichloroethylene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to trans-1,2-dichloroethylene.

35) 1,2-Dichloropropane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2-dichloropropane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 1,2-dichloropropane may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. It may also get into drinking water through improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-87--BPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,2-dichloropropane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2-dichloropropane.

36) 2,4-D. This contaminant is subject to an "additional State requirement". The supplier shall give the following notice if the level exceeds the Section 611.311 MCL. If the level exceeds the Section 611.310 MCL, but not that of Section 611.311, the supplier shall give a general notice under Section 611.854. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 2,4-D is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide and to control algae in reservoirs. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 2,4-D may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and kidney of laboratory animals such as rats exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. USEPA H-87--BPA has set the drinking water standard for 2,4-D at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4-D at 0.07 parts

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per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4-D.

37) Epichlorohydrin. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that epichlorohydrin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Polymers made from epichlorohydrin are sometimes used in the treatment of water supplies as a flocculent to remove particulates. Epichlorohydrin generally gets into drinking water by improper use of these polymers. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-97--BPA has set the drinking water standard for epichlorohydrin using a treatment technique to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. This treatment technique limits the amount of epichlorohydrin in the polymer and the amount of the polymer which may be added to drinking water as a flocculent to remove particulates. Drinking water systems which comply with this treatment technique have little to no risk and are considered safe with respect to epichlorohydrin.

38) Ethylbenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that ethylbenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a major component of gasoline. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal or leaking gasoline tanks. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, liver, and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-97--BPA has set the drinking water standard for ethylbenzene at 0.7 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97--BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to ethylbenzene.

39) Ethylene dibromide (EDB). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that EDB is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, EDB may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-97--BPA has set the drinking water standard for EDB at 0.00005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer of other adverse health effects which have been observed in

laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to EDB.

40) Heptachlor. This contaminant is subject to an "additional State requirement". The supplier shall give the following notice if the level exceeds the Section 611.311 MCL. If the level exceeds the Section 611.310 MCL, but not that of Section 611.311, the supplier shall give a general notice under Section 611.054. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that heptachlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, heptachlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-97--BPA has set the drinking water standards for heptachlor at 0.0004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to heptachlor.

41) Heptachlor epoxide. This contaminant is subject to an "additional State requirement". The supplier shall give the following notice if the level exceeds the Section 611.311 MCL. If the level exceeds the Section 611.310 MCL, but not that of Section 611.311, the supplier shall give a general notice under Section 611.054. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that heptachlor epoxide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a popular pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, heptachlor epoxide may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-97--BPA has set the drinking water standards for heptachlor epoxide at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to heptachlor epoxide.

42) Lindane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97--BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that lindane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This

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organic chemical is used as a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, lindane may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, nervous system, and immune system of laboratory animals such as rats, mice and dogs exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system and circulatory system. USEPA H-87-BPA has established the drinking water standard for lindane at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to lindane.

43) **Methoxychlor.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that methoxychlor is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, methoxychlor may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, nervous system, and reproductive system of laboratory animals such as rats exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. It has also been shown to produce growth retardation in rats. USEPA H-87-BPA has set the drinking water standard for methoxychlor at 0.04 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to methoxychlor.

44) **Monochlorobenzene.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that monochlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-87-BPA has set the drinking water standard for monochlorobenzene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to monochlorobenzene.

45) **Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs).** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a health concern at certain levels of exposure. These organic chemicals were once widely used in electrical transformers and other industrial equipment. They generally get into drinking water by improper waste disposal or leaking electrical industrial equipment. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes.

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Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-87-BPA has set the drinking water standard for PCBs at 0.0005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to PCBs.

46) **Pentachlorophenol.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that pentachlorophenol is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is widely used as a wood preservative, herbicide, disinfectant, and defoliant. It generally gets into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into groundwater. This chemical has been shown to produce adverse reproductive effects and to damage the liver and kidneys of laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the liver and kidneys. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-87-BPA has set the drinking water standard for pentachlorophenol at 0.001 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to pentachlorophenol.

47) **Styrene.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that styrene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is commonly used to make plastics and is sometimes a component of resins used for drinking water treatment. Styrene may get into drinking water from improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and nervous system in laboratory animals when exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-87-BPA has set the drinking water standard for styrene at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-87-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to styrene.

48) **Tetrachloroethylene.** The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-87-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that tetrachloroethylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause

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cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA 9-5-**BPA** has set the drinking water standard for tetrachloroethylene at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to tetrachloroethylene.

49) Toluene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 9-5-**BPA**) sets drinking water standards and has determined that toluene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a solvent and in the manufacture of gasoline for airplanes. It generally gets into water by improper waste disposal or leaking underground storage tanks. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, nervous system, and circulatory system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the liver, kidney and nervous system. USEPA 9-5-**BPA** has set the drinking water standard for toluene at 1 part per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA 9-5-**BPA** standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to toluene.

50) Toxaphene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 9-5-**BPA**) sets drinking water standards and has determined that toxaphene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical was once a pesticide widely used on cotton, corn, soybeans, pineapples and other crops. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, toxaphene may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. Chemicals that caused cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA 9-5-**BPA** has set the drinking water standard for toxaphene at 0.003 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to toxaphene.

51) 2,4,5-**TP**. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 9-5-**BPA**) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 2,4,5-**TP** is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a herbicide. When soil and climatic conditions are favorable, 2,4,5-**TP** may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or by leaching into ground water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and kidney of laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels during their

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lifetimes. Some industrial workers who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical during working careers also suffered damage to the nervous system. USEPA 9-5-**BPA** has set the drinking water standard for 2,4,5-**TP** at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA 9-5-**BPA** standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 2,4,5-**TP**.

52) Xylenes. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 9-5-**BPA**) sets drinking water standards and has determined that xylene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used in the manufacture of gasoline for airplanes and as a solvent for pesticides, and as a cleaner and degreaser of metals. It usually gets into water by improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney and nervous system of laboratory animals such as rats and dogs exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Some humans who were exposed to relatively large amounts of this chemical also suffered damage to the nervous system. USEPA 9-5-**BPA** has set the drinking water standard for xylene at 10 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA 9-5-**BPA** standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to xylene.

53) Antimony. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 9-5-**BPA**) sets drinking water standards and has determined that antimony is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is often used in the flame retardant industry. It is also used in ceramics and glass, batteries, fireworks, and explosives. It may get into drinking water through natural weathering of rock, industrial production, municipal waste disposal, or manufacturing processes. This chemical has been shown to decrease longevity, and altered blood levels of cholesterol and glucose in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA 9-5-**BPA** has set the drinking water standard for antimony at 0.006 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA 9-5-**BPA** standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to antimony.

54) Beryllium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA 9-5-**BPA**) sets drinking water standards and has determined that beryllium is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is often used in electrical equipment and electrical components. It generally gets into water from runoff from mining operations, discharge from processing plants, and improper waste disposal. Beryllium compounds have been associated with damage to the bones and lungs and induction of cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their

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lifetimes. There is limited evidence to suggest that beryllium may pose a cancer risk via drinking water exposure. Therefore, USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA based the health assessment on noncancer effects with the extra uncertainty factor to account for possible carcinogenicity. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA has set the drinking water standard for beryllium at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to beryllium.

55) Cyanide. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that cyanide is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical is used in electroplating, steel processing, plastics, synthetic fabrics, and fertilizer products. It usually gets into water as a result of improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the spleen, brain, and liver of humans fatally poisoned with cyanide. USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA has set the drinking water standard for cyanide at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to cyanide.

56) Nickel. This subsection corresponds with 40 CFR 141.32(e)(56) marked "reserved" by USEPA. This statement maintains structural consistency with USEPA rules. -The-United-States-Environmental-Protection-Agency H-~~S~~-BPA-sets-drinking-water-standards-and-has-determined-that nickel--is--a--health--concern--at--certain--levels--of--exposure--that inorganic--chemical--occurs--naturally--in--soils--ground--water--and surface--water--and--is--often--used--in--electroplating--stainless--steel--and--tire--products--it--generally--gets--into--water--from--mining--and refining--operations--this--chemical--has--been--shown--to--damage--the--heart and--liver--in--laboratory--animals--when--the--animals--are--exposed--to--high levels--over--this--lifetime--H-~~S~~-BPA--has--set--the--drinking--water standard--at--0.1--parts--per--million--(ppm)--for--nickel--to--protect--against the--risk--of--these--adverse--health--effects--drinking--water--that--meets the--H-~~S~~-BPA--standard--is--associated--with--little--to--none--of--this--risk and--is--considered--safe--with--respect--to--nickel--.

57) Thallium. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that thallium is a health concern at certain high levels of exposure. This inorganic chemical occurs naturally in soils, ground water, and surface water and is used in electronics, pharmaceuticals, and the manufacture of glass and alloys. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney, liver, brain, and intestines of laboratory animals when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA has set the drinking water standard for dichloromethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dichloromethane.

61) Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate is a widely used

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adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to thallium.

58) Benzo(a)pyrene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that benzo(a)pyrene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Cigarette smoke and charbroiled meats are common sources of general exposure. The major source of benzo(a)pyrene in drinking water is the leaching from coal tar lining and sealants in water storage tanks. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels. USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA has set the drinking water standard for benzo(a)pyrene at 0.0002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to benzo(a)pyrene.

59) Dalapon. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dalapon is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used herbicide. It may get into drinking water after application to control grasses in crops, drainage ditches, and along railroads. This chemical has been associated with damage to the kidney and liver in laboratory animals when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA has set the drinking water standard for dalapon at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dalapon.

60) Dichloromethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dichloromethane (methylene chloride) is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a widely used solvent. It is used in the manufacture of paint remover, as a metal degreaser, and as an aerosol propellant. It generally gets into water after improper discharge of waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA has set the drinking water standard for dichloromethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-~~S~~-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dichloromethane.

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plasticizer in a variety of products, including synthetic rubber, food packaging material, and cosmetics. It may get into drinking water after improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver and tests in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels. USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate at 0.4 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of adverse health effects that have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate.

62) Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate is a widely used plasticizer, which is primarily used in the production of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) resins. It may get into drinking water after improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects which have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.

63) Dinoseb. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dinoseb is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. Dinoseb is a widely used pesticide and generally gets into water after application on orchards, vineyards, and other crops. This chemical has been shown to damage the thyroid and reproductive organs in laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels. USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for dinoseb at 0.007 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dinoseb.

64) Diquat. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that diquat is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control terrestrial and aquatic weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, and gastrointestinal tract and causes cataract formation in laboratory animals such as dogs and rats exposed at high levels over their lifetimes. USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for diquat at 0.02 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects.

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Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to diquat.

65) Endothall. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that endothall is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control terrestrial and aquatic weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to damage the liver, kidney, gastrointestinal tract, and reproductive system of laboratory animals such as rats and mice exposed at high levels over their lifetimes.

USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for endothall at 0.1 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to endothall.

66) Endrin. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that endrin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a pesticide no longer registered for use in the United States. However, this pesticide is persistent in treated soils and accumulates in sediments and aquatic and terrestrial biota. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the liver, kidney, and heart in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for endrin at 0.002 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects that have been observed in laboratory animals. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to endrin.

67) Glyphosate. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that glyphosate is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control grasses and weeds. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the liver and kidneys in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H-97-BPA has set the drinking water standard for glyphosate at 0.7 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H-97-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to glyphosate.

68) Hexachlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H-97-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that hexachlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is produced as an impurity in the manufacture of certain solvents and pesticides. This chemical has been shown to

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cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for hexachlorobenzene at 0.001 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer and other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to hexachlorobenzene.

69) Hexachlorocyclopentadiene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that hexachlorocyclopentadiene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as an intermediate in the manufacture of pesticides and flame retardants. It may get into water by discharge from production facilities. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and the stomach of laboratory animals when exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for hexachlorocyclopentadiene at 0.05 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to hexachlorocyclopentadiene.

70) Oxamyl. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that oxamyl is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide for the control of insects and other pests. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into groundwater. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidneys of laboratory animals such as rats when exposed at high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for oxamyl at 0.2 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to oxamyl.

71) Picloram. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that picloram is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a pesticide for broadleaf weed control. It may get into drinking water by runoff into surface water or leaching into groundwater as a result of pesticide application and improper waste disposal. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to the kidneys and liver in laboratory animals such as rats when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for picloram at 0.5 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe

with respect to picloram.

72) Simazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that simazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may leach into groundwater or run off into surface water after application. This chemical may cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for simazine at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to simazine.

73) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a dye carrier and as a precursor in herbicide manufacture. It generally gets into drinking water by discharge from industrial activities. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to several organs, including the adrenal glands. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

74) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,2-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is an intermediate in the production of 1,1-dichloroethylene. It generally gets into water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and liver of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,1,2-trichloroethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

75) 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dioxin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is an impurity in the production of some pesticides. It may get into drinking water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed

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72) Simazine. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that simazine is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is a herbicide used to control annual grasses and broadleaf weeds. It may leach into groundwater or run off into surface water after application. This chemical may cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for simazine at 0.004 parts per million (ppm) to reduce the risk of cancer or adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to simazine.

73) 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is used as a dye carrier and as a precursor in herbicide manufacture. It generally gets into drinking water by discharge from industrial activities. This chemical has been shown to cause damage to several organs, including the adrenal glands. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene at 0.07 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene.

74) 1,1,2-Trichloroethane. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that 1,1,2-trichloroethane is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is an intermediate in the production of 1,1-dichloroethylene. It generally gets into water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to damage the kidney and liver of laboratory animals such as rats exposed to high levels during their lifetimes. USEPA H+S-BPA has set the drinking water standard for 1,1,2-trichloroethane at 0.005 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of these adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA H+S-BPA standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to 1,1,2-trichloroethane.

75) 2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin). The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA H+S-BPA) sets drinking water standards and has determined that dioxin is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. This organic chemical is an impurity in the production of some pesticides. It may get into drinking water by industrial discharge of wastes. This chemical has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals such as rats and mice when the animals are exposed

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to high levels during their lifetimes. Chemicals that cause cancer in laboratory animals also may increase the risk of cancer in humans who are exposed over long periods of time. USEPA ~~97-87-BPA~~ has set the drinking water standard for dioxin at 0.0000003 parts per million (ppm) to protect against the risk of cancer or other adverse health effects. Drinking water that meets the USEPA ~~97-87-BPA~~ standard is associated with little to none of this risk and is considered safe with respect to dioxin.

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.32(e) (1995-1994).

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

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Section 611. APPENDIX B Percent Inactivation of *G. Lamblia* Cysts

TABLE 1.1

CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS

BY FREE CHLORINE AT 0.5 DEGREES C OR LOWER

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

Free Residual (mg/L)	pH			less than than = <6.0			less than than = >9.0		
	less	than	than	less	than	than	less	than	than
≤ 0.4	137	163	195	237	277	329	390		
0.6	141	168	200	239	286	342	407		
0.8	145	172	205	246	295	354	422		
1.0	148	176	210	253	304	365	437		
1.2	152	180	215	259	313	376276	451		
1.4	155	184	221	266	321	387	464		
1.6	157	189	226	273	329	397	477		
1.8	162	193	231	279	338	407	489		
2.0	165	197	236	286	346	417	500		
2.2	169	201	242	297	353	426	511		
2.4	172	205	247	298296	361	435	522		
2.6	175	209	252	304	368	444	533		
2.8	178	213	257	310	375	452	543		
3.0	181	217	261	316	382	460			

TABLE 1.2

CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS

BY FREE CHLORINE AT 5.0 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

Free Residual (mg/L)	pH			less than than = <6.0			less than than = >9.0		
	less	than	than	less	than	than	less	than	than
≤ 0.4	137	163	195	237	277	329	390		
0.6	141	168	200	239	286	342	407		
0.8	145	172	205	246	295	354	422		
1.0	148	176	210	253	304	365	437		
1.2	152	180	215	259	313	376276	451		
1.4	155	184	221	266	321	387	464		
1.6	157	189	226	273	329	397	477		
1.8	162	193	231	279	338	407	489		
2.0	165	197	236	286	346	417	500		
2.2	169	201	242	297	353	426	511		
2.4	172	205	247	298296	361	435	522		
2.6	175	209	252	304	368	444	533		
2.8	178	213	257	310	375	452	543		
3.0	181	217	261	316	382	460			

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

less
than
=
0.4

0.6	97	117	139	166	198	236	279
0.8	100	120	143	171	204	244	291
1.0	103	122	146	175	210	252	301
1.2	105	125	149	179	216	260	312
1.4	107	127	152	183	221	267	320
1.6	109	130	155	187	227	274	329
1.8	111	132	158	192	232	281	337
2.0	114	135	162	196	238	287	345
2.2	116	138	165	200	243	294	353
2.4	118	140	169	204	248	300	361
2.6	120	143	172	209	253	306	368
2.8	122	146	175	213	258	312	375
1.0	124	148	178	217	263	318	382
	126	151	182	221	268	324	369

TABLE 1.3
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 10.0 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.9 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				
less				
than				
=				
9.0				

TABLE 1.3
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 10.0 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.9 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

TABLE 1.4
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 15.0 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.9 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

TABLE 1.4
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 15.0 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.9 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

TABLE 1.5
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 20 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.9 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

TABLE 1.5
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 20 DEGREES C

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.9 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH.

less
than
=
6.0

6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5
than				
=				
9.0				

POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

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then = <0.4	36	44	52	62	74	89	105
0.6	38	45	54	64	77	92	109
0.8	39	46	55	66	79	95	113
1.0	39	47	56	67	81	98	117
1.2	40	48	57	69	83	100	120
1.4	41	49	58	70	85	103	123
1.6	42	50	59	72	87	105	126
1.8	43	51	61	74	89	108	129
2.0	44	52	62	75	91	110	132
2.2	44	53	63	77	93	113	135
2.4	45	54	65	78	95	115	138
2.6	46	55	66	80	97	117	141
2.8	47	56	67	81	99	119	143
3.0	47	57	68	83	101	122	146

TABLE 1.6
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY FREE CHLORINE AT 25 DEGREES C AND HIGHER

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. CT values between the indicated temperatures of different tables may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT 99.9 value at the lower temperature and at the higher pH. Free Residual

less than = <6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	less than = 9.0
0.6	24	29	35	42	50	59
0.8	25	30	36	43	51	61
1.0	26	31	37	44	53	63
1.2	26	31	37	45	54	65
1.4	27	32	38	46	55	67
1.6	28	33	39	47	57	69
1.8	29	34	41	49	60	70
2.0	29	35	41	50	61	74
2.2	30	35	42	51	62	75
2.4	30	36	43	52	63	77
2.6	31	37	44	53	65	78
2.8	31	37	45	54	66	80
3.0	32	38	46	55	67	81

TABLE 2.1
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY CHLORINE DIOXIDE AND OZONE

These CT values achieve greater than a 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated pH values may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT(99.9) value at the lower temperature for determining CT(99.9) values between indicated temperatures.					
<= 1.0 C	50	100 C	150 C	200 C	>250 C
Chlorine dioxide	63 ⁺	26 ⁺	23 ⁺	19 ⁺	15 ⁺
Ozone	2.9	1.9	1.4	0.95	0.72

TABLE 3.1
CT-99.9 FOR 99.9 PERCENT INACTIVATION OF GIARDIA LAMBLIA CYSTS
BY CHLORAMINES

These values are for pH values of 6 to 9. These CT values may be assumed to achieve greater than a 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses only if chlorine is added and mixed in the water prior to the addition of ammonia. If this condition is not met, the system must demonstrate, based on on-site studies or other information, as approved by the Agency, that the system is achieving at least a 99.99 percent inactivation of viruses. CT values between the indicated temperatures may be determined by linear interpolation. If no interpolation is used, use the CT(99.9) value at the lower temperature for determining CT(99.9) values between indicated temperatures.					
<=less-than-=1.0 C	50	100 C	150 C	200 C	>250 C
Chloramines	3800 ⁺	2200 ⁺	1850 ⁺	1500 ⁺	1100 ⁺

BOARD NOTE: Derived from 40 CFR 141.74(b) Tables 1.1 through 3.1 (1995). ⁺as adopted-at-54-Page-Reg-275267-dtne-297-1989.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____)

less than = <6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.5	less than = 9.0
0.6	24	29	35	42	50	59
0.8	25	30	36	43	51	61
1.0	26	31	37	44	53	63
1.2	26	31	37	45	54	65
1.4	27	32	38	46	55	67
1.6	28	33	39	47	57	69
1.8	29	34	41	49	60	70
2.0	29	35	41	50	61	74
2.2	30	35	42	51	62	75
2.4	30	36	43	52	63	77
2.6	31	37	44	53	65	78
2.8	31	37	45	54	66	80
3.0	32	38	46	55	67	81

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Public Schools Evaluation, Recognition and Supervision

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

2) Code Citation: 23 Ill. Adm. Code 1
Adopted Action:
Section Numbers: Amendment
1.705
1.720
Amendment

3) Statutory Authority: 105 ILCS 5/2-3.6

4) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 17, 1996

5) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

6) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? The rules do not contain an incorporation by reference under Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.

7) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: March 29, 1996

8) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: December 15, 1995; 19 Ill. Reg. 16403

9) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

10) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: In the authority note, the reference to P.A. 89-3 was changed to comply with the "Statute on Statutes."

In subsections 1.720(b)(1) and (b)(2), the phrase "offered within a college of education, that the offering institution certifies" has been replaced with "approved by the college of education or other institutional unit governing teacher education, that".

11) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? No changes were requested by JCAR, and no agreement letter was issued.

12) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

13) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

14) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: These amendments are intended to improve the qualifications of teachers in the middle grades, by emphasizing strong subject matter knowledge combined with the professional education needed for understanding and delivering instruction to students in this age group.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Anna Austin
Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, IL 62777-0001
(217) 782-3774

The full text of the Adopted Amendment begins on the next page:

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 23: EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

SUBTITLE A: EDUCATION

CHAPTER I: STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

SUBCHAPTER A: PUBLIC SCHOOL RECOGNITION

PART 1

PUBLIC SCHOOLS EVALUATION, RECOGNITION AND SUPERVISION

SUBPART A: SCHOOL ACCREDITATION

Section 1.10 Definitions

1.10 The School Accreditation Process
 1.20 Development of School Improvement Plans
 1.40 Student Performance and School Improvement Requirements
 1.50 State Assessment
 1.60 Operational Compliance
 1.70 Effective Dates of Accreditation
 1.80 Academic Watch List
 1.90 System of Rewards and Recognition
 1.100 Waiver and Modification of State Board Rules and School Code Mandates

SUBPART B: SCHOOL GOVERNANCE

Section 1.210 Powers and Duties
 1.220 Duties of Superintendent
 1.230 Board of Education and the School Code
 1.240 Equal Opportunities for all Students
 1.245 Waiver of School Fees
 1.250 District to Comply with 23 Ill. Adm. Code 175 and 185
 1.260 Commemorative Holidays to be Observed by Public Schools
 1.270 Book and Material Selection
 1.280 Discipline
 1.290 Absenteeism and Truancy Policies

SUBPART C: SCHOOL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION

Section 1.310 Administrative Responsibilities
 1.320 Duties
 1.330 Hazardous Materials Training

Section 1.410 Determination of the Instructional Program
 1.420 Basic Standards

Section 1.735 Requirements to Take Effect on July 1, 1991
 1.736 Requirements for Reading
 1.740 Standards for Reading
 1.750 Standards for Media Services
 1.760 Standards for Pupil Personnel Services
 1.770 Standards for Special Education Personnel

Section 1.780 Standards for Teachers in Bilingual Education Programs
 1.781 Requirements for Bilingual Education Teachers in Grades K-12
 1.782 Requirements for Teachers of English as a Second Language in Grades K-12

1.790 Substitute Teacher

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

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Additional Criteria for Elementary Schools

Additional Criteria for High Schools

Required Course Substitute

Special Programs

Credit Earned Through Proficiency Examinations

Uniform Annual Consumer Education Proficiency Test

Ethnic School Foreign Language Credit and Program Approval

Adult and Continuing Education

Correctional Institution Educational Programs

SUBPART E: SUPPORT SERVICES

Section 1.430 Transportation
 1.440 School Food Services
 1.450 Health Services
 1.460 Pupil Personnel Services (Repealed)

SUBPART F: STAFF CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

Section 1.460 Public School Districts
 1.470 Accreditation of Staff
 1.480 Noncertified Personnel
 1.490 Requirements for Different Certificates
 1.500 Transcripts of Credits
 1.510 Records of Professional Personnel

SUBPART G: STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

Section 1.610 Minimum Requirements for Teachers
 1.620 Minimum Requirements for Elementary Teachers
 1.630 Minimum Requirements for Teachers of Middle Junior-High-and
 1.640 Requirements for Secondary Teachers and Specified Subject Area
 1.650 Minimum Requirements for Secondary Teachers and Specified Subject Area
 1.660 Teachers in Grades Six (6) and Above

Requirements to Take Effect on July 1, 1991

Requirements for Reading

Standards for Reading

Standards for Media Services

Standards for Pupil Personnel Services

Standards for Special Education Personnel

Standards for Teachers in Bilingual Education Programs

Requirements for Bilingual Education Teachers in Grades K-12

Requirements for Teachers of English as a Second Language in Grades K-12

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

APPENDIX A Professional Staff Certification
APPENDIX B Certification Quick Reference Chart
APPENDIX C Glossary Of Terms
APPENDIX D State Goals for Learning
APPENDIX E Evaluation Criteria - Student Performance and School Improvement Determination
APPENDIX F Criteria for Determination - Student Performance and School Improvement
APPENDIX G Criteria for Determination - State Assessment

AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 2-3.25, 2-3.25g, 2-3.43, 2-3.44, 2-3.96, 10-17a, 10-20.14, 10-22.43a, 14C-8, 26-13, 27-12.1, 27-13.1, 27-20.3, 27-20.4, 27-20.5, 27-22, and 27-23.3 and authorized by Section 2-3.6 of the School Code [105 ILCS 5/2-3.25, 2-3.25g (see P.A. 89-3, effective February 27, 1995) 2-3.43, 2-3.44, 2-3.96, 10-17a, 10-20.14, 10-22.43a, 14C-8, 26-13, 27-12.1, 27-13.1, 27-20.3, 27-20.4, 27-20.5, 27-22, 27-23.3, and 2-3.6].

SOURCE: Adopted September 21, 1977; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 16022; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 8608, effective May 28, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 1766, effective November 5, 1985; emergency amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 14314, effective August 18, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 3073, effective February 2, 1987; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 4800, effective February 26, 1988; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 12457, effective July 24, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 2602, effective February 1, 1991; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 18010, effective November 17, 1992; expedited correction at 17 Ill. Reg. 3553, effective November 17, 1992; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 1171, effective January 10, 1994; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 5137, effective March 17, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 6510, effective May 1, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 11813, effective August 4, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. ~~6255~~ effective APR 17 1996.

SUBPART G: STAFF QUALIFICATIONS

Section 1.705 Minimum Requirements for Teachers

- a) The minimum requirements for teaching at a specific grade level or in a subject area are set forth in this Subpart.
- b) Where the requirements in Section 1.730 of this Part are specifically enumerated for teaching a subject they shall supersede the requirements in Section ~~Sections~~ 1.710 of this Part and ~~1720~~.
- c) Quarter-hour and other credit hour award systems (e.g., a unit award system) shall be translated into semester hours for purposes of this Subpart.

(Source: ~~Approved April 17, 1995 at 20 Ill. Reg. 6255~~ effective APR 17 1995 at 20 Ill. Reg. 6255.)

Section 1.720 Minimum Requirements for Teachers of MiddleJunior-High-and

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

Departmentalized-Upper-Elementary Grades

The requirements of this Section apply to teachers first employed after September 1, 1973, in departmentalized grades 5 through 8 ("middle-grade teachers"). Teachers first employed in grades 5 through 8 prior to September 1, 1973, or employed in non-departmentalized grades 5 through 8, are subject to the requirements of Section 1.710 of this Part. To qualify as a middle-grade teacher, the teacher must have either completed the coursework identified in subsection (a) of this Section prior to July 1, 1997, or completed the coursework identified in subsection (b) of this Section. In some subject matter areas there is specific coursework which must be included among the 18 semester hours to be earned. These requirements are set forth under the relevant subject matter heading in Section 1.730 of this Part.

- a) 18 semester hours in the subject matter area of major teaching assignment (e.g., language arts, mathematics, general science, social science, music). ~~7-including-at-least-5-semester-hours-in-each-course where-subject-matter-areas-are-divided-into-two-or-more-specific courses--#is--requirement-is-to-teachers-of-the-6th-7th and/or-8th-grade-where-the-organization-pattern-is-a-junior-high-or the-instrumental-pattern-is-in-part-or-entirely-departmentalized-When-departmentalized-in-part--the-requirement--only--applies--to-the departmentalized-teachers. Where a teacher is assigned to deliver instruction in two areas (e.g., English and social science or mathematics and science), the teacher shall meet the requirements of this subsection for one area and have no fewer than 5 semester hours in the other instructional area.~~
- b) ~~At-teachers-except-those-employed-prior-to-September-17-1973-are assigned---departmentalized---responsibility---shall---meet---the 18-semester-hour-requirement---part---negotiation---applies---only-to-the subject-area-which---comprises---more---than---50---of---the---instructional periods-assigned-to-a-teacher-~~
- c) ~~in---some---subject-matter-areas-there-is---specific---coursework-which-must be---included---among---the---18---semester---hours---to---be---earned---These requirements-are-set-forth-under-the-relevant-subject-matter-heading in---Section---1-730---of---this---Part---and---supersedes---those-contained-in subsection-(a) above.~~

- b) 18 semester hours in the subject matter area of major teaching assignment (e.g., language arts, mathematics, general science, social science, music). Where a middle-grade teacher is assigned to deliver instruction in two areas (e.g., English and social science or mathematics and science), the teacher shall meet the requirements of this subsection for one area and have no fewer than 9 semester hours in the other instructional area. In addition:
 - 1) 3 semester hours of coursework, approved by the college of education or other institutional unit governing teacher education, that includes middle-grade philosophy, middle-grade curriculum and instruction, and instructional methods for designing and teaching developmentally appropriate programs

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

(i.e., addressing the cognitive, emotional and physical development of each child in the middle grades, including content area (e.g., science, social science) reading instruction, 3 semester hours of coursework, approved by the college of education, or other institutional unit governing teacher education, that includes educational psychology focusing on the developmental characteristics of early adolescents, the nature and needs of early adolescents, and the role of the middle-grade teacher in assessment, coordination and referral of students to health and social services.)

2)

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6255, effective APR 17 1996)

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

- 1) Heading of the Part: Certificate of Certified Public Accountant
- 2) Code Citation: 23 Ill. Adm. Code 1400
- 3) Section Numbers:

1400.30	Adopted Action:
1400.40	Amendment
1400.50	New
1400.55	Amendment
1400.60	New
1400.70	Amendment
1400.80	New
1400.90	Amendment
1400.110	Amendment
1400.160	Amendment
1400.200	Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: Illinois Public Accounting Act [225 ILCS 450/0.01]
- 5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: May 1, 1996
- 6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: September 12, 1995
- 9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: June 30, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 8572
- 10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No
- 11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: No substantive content changes from proposed to final version. Changes in text were grammatical (parentheses, capitalization, indentation, ect.).
- 12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes
- 13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No
- 14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No
- 15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: Amendments are to bring the regulations previously codified into compliance with the Administrative Procedure Act and to codify rate increase previously requested in emergency filing.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Name: Joanne Vician, Executive Director
Address: University of Illinois

10 Henry Administration Building
506 S. Wright St.
Urbana IL 61801-3688
Telephone: (217) 333-5599

The full text of the Adopted Amendment begins on the next page.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 23: EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
SUBTITLE A: EDUCATION
CHAPTER VI: BOARD OF EXAMINERS

PART 1400

CERTIFICATE OF CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

Section

1400.10	Administrative Functions
1400.20	Duties of the Board of Examiners
1400.30	Appointment of the Board of Examiners
1400.40	Board Address
1400.50	Organization and Compensation of the Board of Examiners
1400.55	Admission to the Examination; Issuance of Reciprocal CPA Certificates
1400.60	Filing of the Application and Payment of Fees
1400.70	Rebate of Fees
1400.80	Appeals; Hearings
1400.90	The Educational Requirement
1400.100	Examinations-General
1400.110	Examinations - Security Advertising
1400.120	Examinations-Frequency
1400.130	Examinations-Scope
1400.140	Examinations-Preparations and Grading
1400.150	Grading Scale, Condition Candidates, Transfer of Credits
1400.160	Reciprocity and Out-of-State Candidates
1400.170	Failure in All Subjects-Re-Examination
1400.180	C.P.A. Certificate-Awarding
1400.190	Retention of Records
1400.200	Disposition of Fees

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Section 26 of the Illinois Public Accounting Act [225 ILCS 450/26].

SOURCE: Emergency rule at 5 Ill. Reg. 276, effective December 15, 1980, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 5 Ill. Reg. 8303, effective July 31, 1981; emergency amendment at 7 Ill. Reg. 7342, effective June 1, 1983, for a maximum of 150 days; codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 3342; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 24720, effective December 12, 1984; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 423; effective February 21, 1986; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 1413, effective August 26, 1994; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 984, effective January 18, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; transferred from Chapter V, 23 Ill. Admin. Code 1300 (Board of Trustees) pursuant to ~~§ 2262~~ 450, January 1, 1994, at 19 Ill. Reg. 6325; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. ~~8262~~ 1996, effective MAY 1 1996.

Section 1400.30 Appointment of the Board of Examiners

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

The members of this Board of Examiners, having the qualifications as specified in Section 2 of the Act, shall be nominated as provided in Section 1400.50(c)(3). The nominations shall be forwarded to the President of the University who shall forward them to and approved by the Board of Trustees and ~~vacancies shall be filled in like manner.~~

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.40 Board Address

a) The mailing address of the Board is:

Board of Examiners

University of Illinois

10 Henry Administration Building

506 S. Wright Street

Urbana, IL 61801

b) The location of the Board Office where the Board's rules are available for inspection and copying and where the Board posts notices of Board and Board Committee meetings pursuant to the Open Meetings Act [5 ILCS 120] is:

505 E. Green
Room 216

c) The Board's telephone number, at which the public may request information on the examination, including an application to sit for the examination, dates of the examination, the location where the examination is given, qualifications for the examination, and information on the application process, is (217) 333-1565.

d) The Board's fax number, through which the public may submit written requests for information on the examination, including an application to sit for the examination, dates of the examination, the locations where the examination is given, qualifications for the examination, and information on the application process, is (217) 333-3126. PLEASE NOTE: A candidate may not submit an application to sit for the examination via fax.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.50 Organization and Compensation of the Board of Examiners

a) The Board shall annually elect a Chair chairman and a Vice-Chair vice-chairman as officers of the Board, to serve a one year term from August 1 through July 31 of the following year, as follows: ~~the chairman shall be responsible for preparing the reports of the examinations.~~

1) On or before August 1 of each year, members of the Board who have

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been duly appointed pursuant to Section 2 of the Act to serve during the subsequent year will elect from among the members a Chair and Vice-Chair.

2) The nominating committee created under subsection (c)(3) of this Section shall propose one nominee for Chair and one nominee for Vice-Chair. The recommendations of the nominating committee shall be forwarded to each member of the Board by June 1 of each year.

3) Nominations in addition to those made by the nominating committee may be made by any three Board members at or before the meeting at which the officers shall be elected.

4) The first order of business at the meeting shall be the election of the Chair and Vice-Chair. The meeting shall be presided over by the previous year's Vice-Chair, or such other Board member as the Board may agree upon.

5) If only one person is nominated for an office, election may be by voice vote. If more than one person is nominated, election shall be by secret ballot. In order to be elected, a Board member must receive no fewer than 5 votes.

b) Duties of Chair, Vice-Chair and Board Members: Removal

1) The Chair shall preside at all Board meetings, shall prepare an agenda for Board meetings, shall assign Board members to serve at the times and examination sites as necessary for each examination, and shall serve as Officer-in-Charge of the examination site during such examination. The Chair will make appointments as indicated in subsection (c) of this Section and shall supervise the activities of the Executive Director in accordance with the Board directives and policy.

2) The Vice-Chair shall preside at Board meetings in the absence of the Chair, shall serve as Chair during any term of disability of the Chair, shall serve the remainder of the term in the event of the death, resignation or removal of the Chair, and shall serve during each examination as Officer-in-Charge of an examination site other than the site at which the Chair serves.

3) The Chair or Vice-Chair of the Board may be removed from his or her position at any regular Board meeting or at any special Board meeting called for that purpose. Not less than seven days notice shall be given to each Board member of the intent to call for a vote to remove the Chair or Vice-Chair from his/her office.

5) Any Board member who misses three consecutive Board meetings, or four or more consecutive Board and/or Board Committee meetings, or without an excuse acceptable to the Chair, shall be considered to have resigned his/her position on the Board. For the purposes of

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this subsection (b)(5), failure to fulfill an assignment by the Chair to attend and supervise an examination site shall constitute failure to attend a Board meeting for each day or portion of a day missed. The Chair shall accept as an excuse such reasons as illness of the Board member, serious illness or death of a family member, unavoidable conflict with other professional commitments, and other reasons which make it highly difficult or impossible for a Board member to fulfill his/her obligations. A Board member's previous attendance record may be considered by the Chair in determining the reasonableness of an excuse offered by the Board member.

Any Board member removed by operation of this subsection (b)(5) or whose excuse for failure to attend a Board meeting or Board committee meeting is not accepted by the Chair, may appeal to the full Board. In the event of such an appeal, in order to uphold the Chair's determination and/or removal of a Board member, the Board must affirm the determination or removal by an affirmative vote of five Board members, of which the Chair may be one.

c) The Chair shall appoint the following committees:

1) An Administrative Committee, composed of three members, one of whom shall be appointed Chair of the Committee by the Chair of the Board. The function of the Administrative Committee is to review and make recommendations to the Board for changes in the Board rules and policies as may be appropriate or necessary. The Committee shall undertake additional responsibilities as delegated by the Board or the Board Chair.

2) A Finance Committee, composed of the Chair and Vice-Chair of the Board, and such additional member(s) as the Board or Board Chair may determine. The Board Chair shall serve as Chair of the Finance Committee. The function of the Finance Committee is to prepare and recommend a budget for Board approval, to make such recommendations for adjustment of fees as it deems necessary, and to maintain oversight of the financial operations of the Board to assure compliance with the Act, the Board's budget, applicable laws and regulations relating to financial issues, and any accounting procedures adopted by the Board.

3) A Nominating Committee, composed of the immediate past Chair, two members of the current Board and two former members of the Board. The function of the Nominating Committee shall be to nominate members to the Board to fill vacancies on the Board and to nominate officers for the Board as set forth in subsection (a)(2) of this Section. The Nominating Committee shall prepare its recommendations by April 1 of each year for nominations to fill the terms of Board members whose terms expire July 31 of that year. The Nominating Committee shall also meet at such other times as may be necessary to make nominations to fill positions that have been vacated due to the death, resignation or removal

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of a Board member.

In carrying out its duties to nominate individuals to the Board, the Nominating Committee shall give preference to current Board members who are eligible for an additional term, unless the individual has requested that he/she not be reappointed. The Nominating Committee will also consult with past Board members and the leadership of the Illinois CPA Society in developing its recommendations.

The Nominating Committee shall nominate only that number of individuals as are needed to fill vacancies on the Board. The Nominating Committee shall forward its nominations to the President of the University, who shall forward the nominations to the University Board of Trustees.

4) A Candidacy Committee, composed of three members, one of whom shall be appointed Chair of the Committee by the Chair of the Board. The function of the Candidacy Committee will be to review questions that arise regarding qualifications of applicants for examination and requests from candidates for a waiver or deferral under Section 2 of the Act, or for other relief under the Americans with Disabilities Act or similar laws, and determine the disposition of such petitions, subject to appeal pursuant to Section 1400.80. The Candidacy Committee shall also make such recommendations to the Board for promulgation of rules or policies with regard to petitions for waiver or deferral under Section 2 of the Act, or under the ADA or similar laws, as it deems appropriate.

5) Such other committees as the Chair or Board shall deem to be necessary to carry out the duties and responsibilities of the Board.

6) Except as may be specifically authorized by the Board or by these regulations, the actions of any Committee shall be advisory only and are subject to approval or rejection by the Board.

d) Board and Committee Meetings

1) Board meetings shall be at such times, dates and places as may be determined by:

A) the Board, which shall at its meeting at which officers are elected, establish dates for the following year at which regular meetings of the Board shall take place;

B) call of the Board Chair, a notice of which shall be communicated to all Board members not less than 14 days prior to the date of the meeting, except as provided in subsection (d)(1)(D) below, and which notice shall specify the subject or subjects to be discussed;

C) call of any three Board members, a notice of which shall be communicated to all Board members not less than 14 days prior to the date of the meeting, except as provided for in subsection (d)(1)(D) below, and which notice shall specify the Board members calling for such meeting and the subject

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D) or subjects to be discussed;
 on an emergency basis by the Chair or any three Board members, on less than 14 days notice, in which case notice shall be given not less than 48 hours before the meeting and shall specify the Board member(s) calling for such meeting and the specific subject or subjects to be discussed and the emergency which is the basis for calling a meeting under the provisions of this subsection (D).

2) For the purpose of notice required by subsection (d)(1) above, such notice may be waived by unanimous consent of all Board members, reflected by a written statement signed by all Board members and placed in the official minutes of the meeting.

3) Committee meetings may be called by the Board Chair, the Committee Chair, or by a majority of the members of any Committee. Notice of the time, date and place of a Committee meeting, and the subjects to be discussed, shall be communicated to all Committee members and the Chair of the Board not less than 14 days prior to the date of the meeting. Notice may be waived by unanimous consent of all Committee members, which shall be reflected by a written statement signed by all Committee members and placed in the official minutes of the meeting.

4) Any actions taken at a meeting for which notice fails to comply with the notice requirements of this Section shall be void and of no effect.

5) A quorum of the Board necessary to conduct the business of the Board shall be five members. Action of the Board, except as specified in subsection (a)(5) of this Section, shall be by a majority vote of those present at the Board meeting.

6) A quorum of any Board Committee shall be a majority of the members appointed to the Committee. Committee action shall be by a majority of Committee members present, except as may be specified by the Board Chair or Committee Chair in the case of delegation of specific Board authority to a Committee.

7) In compliance with the Open Meetings Act [5 ILCS 120]. The Executive Director shall publish notice of all meetings of the Board and Board Committees by posting a notice and agenda thereof at the Board Office.

b) At least one Board member shall supervise each examination site.

e) Members of the Board of Examiners shall be reimbursed for travel according to the rates approved by the Higher Education Travel Control Board of Illinois (80 Ill. Adm. Code 2900) and other necessary expenses and shall receive an honorarium as follows for conducting each examination and for all other services rendered in performing the duties imposed upon them by the Act: chairman and vice-chairman, \$4,500; other members, \$4,000, both to be adjusted annually for Cost of Living, using United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Detailed Report for Urban Consumers. Deputies of the Board will receive an honorarium of \$1,500 for

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conducting each examination and expenses incurred in connection with the examination. The Deputy honorarium is also to be adjusted annually for Cost of Living using United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index Detailed Report for Urban Consumers.

Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.55 Admission to the Examination; Issuance of Reciprocal CPA Certificates

a) The Executive Director, on behalf of the Board, shall:

1) issue a letter of admission to the examination to any candidate who has timely filed an application along with the required fee and evidence of compliance with all requirements of the Act and this Part;

2) issue a certificate as a certified public accountant to any individual who holds a valid, unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant issued under the laws of any other state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, upon receipt of an application, along with the required fee and evidence showing compliance with Section 5 of the Act;

3) issue a certificate as a certified public accountant to any individual who holds a foreign designation, granted in a foreign country, entitling the holder thereof to engage in the practice of public accounting, upon receipt of an application, along with the required fee and evidence showing compliance with Section 5.1 of the Act.

b) In cases in which the Executive Director has denied an application established under Section 1400.50(c)(4), the Candidacy Committee shall review all applications referred to it under Section 1400.50(b), including all documents and exhibits submitted by the applicant, within 10 days after receipt of requests for special consideration by the Executive Director.

c) The Candidacy Committee may, in cases in which expert testimony is submitted by an applicant, require that an applicant undergo evaluation by an expert retained by the Board, at the Board's expense. The evaluation shall be at a time and place reasonably convenient to the applicant. A copy of the results of the evaluation shall be made available to the applicant.

d) A vote of two members of the Candidacy Committee shall be necessary to take any action. The Executive Director shall advise each applicant by mail, to the address listed on the application, within seven days

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after the determination by the Candidacy Committee.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective
MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.60 Filing of the Application and Payment of Fees

a) Applicants for the examinations for CPA ~~C-P-A~~ certificate under the Act shall obtain an application from the Board Office listed in Section 1400.40(a) and (b). The applicants must file their applications with the Board together with official transcripts of academic records to establish their eligibility. The proper fee as authorized in Section 6 of the Act must accompany each application for examination, re-examination, reciprocity and transfer of examination grades. The schedule of fees shall be as follows:

1) Candidate writing for the first time	\$260.00	+\$60.00
2) Candidate transferring conditional credit from another jurisdiction	\$260.00	+\$60.00
3) Candidate for re-examination in all subjects	\$260.00	+\$20.00
4) Candidate writing three half-day sessions	\$235.00	+\$0.00
5) Candidate writing two half-day sessions	\$210.00	+\$5.00
6) Candidate writing one half-day session	\$185.00	+\$0.00
7) Candidate from another jurisdiction being proctored in Illinois	\$125.00	+\$5.00
8) Application for certificate under Section 5 of the Act	\$260.00	+\$60.00
9) Application for certificate by complete transfer of examination grades pursuant to Section 1400.160(d)	\$260.00	+\$60.00
10) Fee for certification of valid Illinois CPA certification or duplicate CPA certificate	\$25.00	
11) Fee for foreign credentials evaluation	\$175.00	
12) Late application fee	\$75.00	

b) The Board shall establish and collect a fee of \$.25 per page for letter and legal size copies as reimbursement for the cost of production, handling and shipping of lists and mailing labels of the names and addresses of successful candidates and lists of names and addresses of applicants for examinations released as public information under the provision of Section 2 of the Act.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective
MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.70 Rebate of Fees

a) Fifty percent only of the prescribed fee shall be returned to any applicant whose credentials have been submitted and examined but who

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is found not qualified to take the examination. b) Fifty percent only of the prescribed fee shall be returned to any applicant who fails to attend the examination provided notification that the applicant will not be present is received in writing by the Board at least thirty calendar days prior to the beginning of the examination.

c) No fee shall be returned to any applicant who is present at the examination and withdraws for any reason after the beginning of the examination.

d) The fee paid by a candidate from another jurisdiction who is being proctored in Illinois shall be non-refundable.

e) In hardship cases, where applicants for the examination are prevented from attending for such reasons as unexpected illness, death in the immediate family, or call to active duty in the military service, fifty percent only of the fee may be returned provided that under the circumstances it was not possible for the applicants to notify the Board at least thirty calendar days prior to the beginning of the examination that they could not be present. Requests under this

Section must be accompanied by proof of the hardship (i.e., doctor's verification, obituary notice, copy of military orders).

f) Fifty percent only of the prescribed fee shall be returned to applicants for certificates under the provisions of Section 5 of the Act or Section 1400.160(d) whose credentials have been submitted and examined but who are found not qualified for the Illinois CPA ~~C-P-A~~ certificate.

g) Both the proctoring fee and the foreign evaluation fee are non-refundable.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective
MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.80 Appeals; Hearings

a) An individual whose application or request is denied by the Candidacy Committee may, within 14 days after the mailing of notice of a denial or acceptance with modifications of his or her application, appeal to the Board by filing therewith a petition for hearing.

1) The petition must be postmarked not later than 14 days after the postmark of the notice of denial or acceptance with modifications.

2) The petition need not be in any particular form, but shall include the name of the petitioner, the nature of the application or request which was denied, and the grounds on which the individual seeks to have the determination of the Candidacy Committee overruled.

b) All petitions for hearing, if filed in accordance with subsection (a) of this Section, shall be heard by the full Board, except the members of the Candidacy Committee who took part in decisions with regard to

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the particular candidate who is the petitioner in the appeal shall be excluded. If a petition for hearing fails to comply with subsection (a), the Board shall deny the petition and notify the petitioner of the denial and the grounds therefor within 10 days. Individuals whose petitions have been denied for failure to comply with subsection (a) may appeal that denial by filing a written petition in compliance with subsection (a), in which case the Board shall review and make a determination of the adequacy of the original petition based solely on written evidence submitted.

c) The hearing shall be considered a "de novo" hearing, and neither the Board nor the parties shall be limited to presenting or considering evidence that was presented to the Candidacy Committee. The burden of proving facts which entitle the petitioner to the relief requested, and of establishing an adequate legal basis for the relief requested, shall be on the petitioner, who must sustain the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence.

d) Notice of Hearing. Upon receipt of a valid petition, the Board shall notify the petitioner of the time, date and place of hearing, the legal authority and jurisdiction for the hearing, and reference to the substantive and procedural rules which will govern the hearing. The notice shall be sent by certified mail to the petitioner at the address shown on the petition not less than 10 days prior to the date of the hearing.

e) Continuances.

1) Within five days after the receipt of the notice of hearing, a petitioner may request a continuance of the hearing. The request must reach the Board Office not later than three days prior to the scheduled hearing date. The hearing officer shall reject a request for continuance unless the petitioner shows good cause why he or she cannot attend and present his or her case at the time, date and place indicated in the notice of hearing.

2) The hearing officer may order a continuance of any hearing at any time whether or not any evidence has yet been presented, as may be necessary to further the interests of justice and fairness.

f) In the event a petitioner fails to appear, the Board may affirm the decision of the Candidacy Committee without further proceedings. All hearings shall be presided over by a hearing officer who shall be the Board Chair, or in his or her absence or at the discretion of the Board Chair, a Board member who is an attorney licensed to practice in this State or any other attorney licensed to practice in this State as may be appointed by the Board Chair. The hearing officer shall have the duty to insure a fair hearing, to take all necessary action to avoid delay, to maintain order, and to ensure development of a clear and complete record. The hearing officer shall have all powers necessary to these ends, including but not limited to:

- 1) ruling upon offers of proof and receive evidence and rule upon objections to the introduction of evidence;

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2) regulating the course of the hearings and conduct of the parties and their counsel therein; and

3) interrogating witnesses.

h) Petitioner may represent himself or herself at the hearing, or may be represented by an attorney licensed to practice in the State. The decision of the Candidacy Committee shall be represented by the Executive Director, a member of the Candidacy Committee who took part in decisions with regard to the particular candidate who is the petitioner in the appeal, or by an attorney licensed to practice in this State.

The sequence to be followed in hearings is as follows:

- 1) The petitioner shall make a brief opening statement of his/her case, indicating the issues intended to be addressed, the facts sought to be established, and the action being requested of the Board. The Candidacy Committee may make an opening statement, indicating the basis of its decision and the issues upon which its decision was based.

- 2) The petitioner may present evidence and witnesses, after which the Committee may present evidence and witnesses. Following each witness, the opposing party may cross-examine the witness, and thereafter members of the Board and/or the hearing officer may question the witness.

- 3) All documents that were a part of the record available to the Candidacy Committee shall be admitted into evidence and copies thereof made available to the petitioner at the hearing or, upon request, prior thereto. In addition, the hearing officer shall admit evidence which is admissible under the rules of evidence pertaining to civil actions in Illinois, and shall admit material, relevant evidence which would be relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in the conduct of serious affairs which is reasonably reliable and reasonably necessary to resolve the issue before the Board. The hearing officer shall exclude from consideration immaterial, irrelevant, and repetitious evidence.

At the conclusion of the hearing, including any continuance thereof, the Board shall deliberate in a closed meeting and, within 10 days after the hearing, notify the petitioner and the petitioner's attorney, if represented by an attorney, by certified mail of its decision. The determination of the Candidacy Committee shall be upheld unless the Board shall overrule it by a vote of not less than four Board members, not including Board members excluded because of participation on the Candidacy Committee. The determination of the Board shall be final.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. _____ effective _____)

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Section 1400.90 The Educational Requirement

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a) As provided in Section 3 of the Act, to be admitted to take the examination given before January 1, 2001, a candidate for the Illinois CPA Exam must have successfully completed at least 120 semester hours of acceptable credit. Of the semester hours accepted by the Board, at least 27 semester hours shall be in the study of accounting, auditing, and business law, provided not more than 6 semester hours shall be in business law. Candidates may apply to take the CPA Exam. Examination during their final term, semester or quarter, but must meet the educational requirements at the time the examination is given.

b) Acceptable credit recognized by the Board is:

- 1) credit earned from a college or university which is a candidate for, or is accredited by a regional accrediting association which is a member of the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation (COPA),
- 2) credit earned at a business school or college of business within the educational institution that is accredited by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB), or
- 3) Association of Collegiate Business Schools and Programs (ACBSP).

c) To be admitted to take the examination for the first time after January 1, 2001, a candidate for the Illinois CPA examination must have successfully completed at least 150 semester hours of acceptable credit, including a baccalaureate or higher degree. The semester hours accepted by the Board must include an accounting concentration or its equivalent. A candidate will be deemed to have met the education requirement if, as part of the 150 semester hours of education or equivalent as determined by the Board, he or she has met any one of the four conditions listed in subsections (b)(1) through (4) below. With each of the conditions listed below, accounting hours do not include business law, and no more than six semester hours of accounting may be obtained through internships or life-experience.

- 1) Earned a graduate degree with a concentration in accounting from a program that is accredited in accounting by an accrediting agency recognized by the Board.
- 2) Earned a graduate degree from a program that is accredited in business by an accrediting agency recognized by the Board and completed at least 24 semester hours in accounting at the undergraduate level or 15 semester hours at the graduate level or equivalent combination thereof, including courses covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting.
- 3) Earned a baccalaureate degree from a program that is accredited in business by an accrediting agency recognized by the Board and completed 24 semester hours in accounting at the undergraduate or graduate level, including courses covering the subjects of financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting, and completed at least 24 semester hours of business courses, or substantially equivalent (other than accounting) courses, at the undergraduate or graduate level.

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4) Earned a baccalaureate or higher degree from an accredited educational institution or other institution recognized by the Board, including at least 24 semester hours of accounting at the undergraduate and/or graduate level with at least one course each in financial accounting, auditing, taxation, and management accounting, and at least 24 semester hours in business courses or substantially equivalent (other than accounting) courses at the undergraduate or graduate level.

d) For all purposes above, the formula for conversion of semester hours to quarter hours is 1 semester hour times 1.5 equals 1 quarter hour.

e) For structured course work in progress at the time of application, the Board must receive official verification by the application deadline that the course will be complete, including the final examination, before the start of the examination in which the applicant wishes to participate. For non-structured course work, such as correspondence courses, independent study, or CLEP, the course must be completed and the grade received 30 days in advance of the examination in which the applicant wishes to participate.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.110 Examinations – Security Advertising

The CPA examination will become non-disclosed effective with the May 8-9, 1996 administration. All applicants will be asked to sign a non-disclosure statement and abide by the security procedures developed for this type of examination. Not less than thirty days before the date of each examination—the time and place of holding the examination shall be advertised for three consecutive days in daily newspapers published in the cities where the examination is to be held.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective MAY 1 1996)

Section 1400.160 Grading Scale, Condition Candidates, Transfer of Credits, Reciprocity and Out-of-State Candidates

a) Grading Scale. The examination papers shall be graded on the scale of 100. The passing grade in each subject is 75. Grades shall be certified by the Board of Examiners to the University Committee. The list of successful candidates shall be certified to the President of the University.

b) Condition Candidates.

- 1) A candidate under Section 2 of the Act may acquire condition in the subject or subjects failed by:
 - A) passing any two subjects; and
 - B) obtaining a grade of not less than 50 in each subject

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failed.

- 2) Candidates who achieve condition standing shall be credited with the subject or subjects in which they received passing grades and may, upon application and the payment of the required examination fee, appear for re-examination in the subject or subjects failed at: prior to 1994 any three of the six examinations next succeeding the examination at which they qualified for such partial re-examination, and effective May 1994 any three of the six examinations next succeeding the examination at which they qualified for such partial re-examination. When candidates present themselves for re-examination, they must write on all subjects in which they then have failing grades. To obtain credit for a subject or subjects passed upon any re-examination, condition candidates must obtain a grade of not less than 50 in each subject failed in any such re-examination.
- 3) If on re-examination, the candidates pass in the subject or subjects in which they previously failed, they shall be eligible for the CPA E-PA certificate; if they fail to pass the remaining subject or subjects within the time provided, they shall revert to the status of new applicants and shall be required to write the entire examination.
- 4) The time limitation within which a candidate is required to pass subjects under this rule shall not include any period during which the applicant serves in the armed forces of the United States.
- 5) The fee schedule for conditioned candidates shall be as stated in Section 1400.60 of this Part.
- c) Transfer of Credits From Another State.
 - 1) A person who has written as a candidate in another state and who has passed part of the examination in such other state may write as a condition candidate in Illinois.
 - A) if the educational requirements of the Illinois statute have been met; and
 - B) provided the applicant would qualify as a condition candidate if the examination in such other state had been written in Illinois.
 - 2) A candidate who applies for a transfer of credits from another state shall pay the fee in force upon submission of the initial application to write as an Illinois candidate; thereafter the fee shall be the same as for other condition candidates.
- d) Transfer of Credits by Candidate Who Has Passed the Examination in Another State.
 - 1) A candidate who has passed the entire examination in another jurisdiction, or has passed a portion of the examination equivalent to the entire Illinois examination, but who is ineligible to obtain a certificate from such other jurisdiction may transfer the credits and receive a certificate in Illinois provided:

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A) the educational requirements of the Illinois statute have been met; and

- B) the applicant would be entitled to an Illinois certificate if the examination had been written under the Illinois statute and rules.
- 2) The fee in force must accompany the application for a transfer of credits for the entire examination.
- 3) Transfer of credits shall be accepted if the applicant wrote all subjects on the initial examination, and:
 - A) passed all subjects, or
 - B) before May 1994, passed Practice or any two subjects, obtained a grade of at least 50 in each subject failed, and passed the failed sections within three of the next succeeding examinations, or
 - C) after May 1994, passed any 2 subjects, obtained a grade of at least 50 in each subject failed, and passed the failed sections within the 6 next succeeding examinations.
- e) Certificates by Reciprocity.
 - 1) The University shall issue a certificate as a certified public accountant, without examination:
- A) To any applicant who holds a valid unrevoked certificate as a certified public accountant issued under the laws of any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia provided all requirements of Section 5 of the Act and this Part have been met, or
- B) To any foreign accountant who has passed the United States or American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA) uniform qualifying examination for that jurisdiction acceptable to the Board.
- 2) The fee in force shall be payable by the applicant at the time of filing of the application for a CPA E-PA certificate by reciprocity.
- f) Out of State Candidates.

Applicants who have been approved as candidates in other jurisdictions shall be allowed to write the examination in Illinois provided the proctoring has been requested and authorized by the boards or officials responsible for administering the examinations in such other jurisdictions. The applicants shall remit non-refundable proctoring fees as prescribed in Section 1400.60 prior to deadlines established by the Board.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, _____, _____)

Section 1400.200 Disposition of Fees

The fees from applicants shall be deposited with the Comptroller of the

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University, who shall keep a separate account, on behalf of the Board of Examiners, of all receipts and expenditures under the law. This account is to be used only by the Board of Examiners and any interest earned on the account belongs to the Board of Examiners.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6262, effective
May 1, 1996)

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- 1) Heading of the Part: Riverboat Gambling
- 2) Code Citation: 86 Ill. Adm. Code 3000
- 3) Section Numbers:

3000.230	<u>Adopted Action</u>
3000.236	New
- 4) Statutory Authority: Riverboat Gambling Act, 230 ILCS 10
- 5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 22, 1996
- 6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No. This amendment does not contain an incorporation by reference under Section 5-75 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
- 8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 8, 1996
- 9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: November 13, 1995; 19 Ill. Reg. 15308
- 10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No
- 11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: Editing changes were made in accordance with suggestions by the Secretary of State Administrative Code Unit and the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Other changes were also made by the decision of the agency as a result of comment by the Joint Committee and the public.

In Section 3000.230(c)(2)(A) the word "and" following the semicolon was deleted.

In Section 3000.230(c)(2)(B) "and" was substituted for the period at the end of the sentence.

In Section 3000.230(c)(2)(C) "The" was changed to "Has" demonstrated that the " at the beginning of the sentence.

In Section 3000.230(d)(1) "subsections" was inserted before "(d)(2) and (3) below."

In Section 3000.230(d)(3) "under subsection (d)(2)" was inserted between the word "change" and the comma, and at the end of the sentence "formal approval" was changed to "the change."

Section 3000.230(g)(2) was revised to delete the reference to "overnight

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mail."

In Section 3000.236 ", but not be limited to," was deleted from the first sentence of subsection (a).

In Section 3000.236(a)(1) "and no less than every third year thereafter," was deleted from the first sentence. The second sentence was revised to read "The owner licensee may submit affidavits from each person who would otherwise be required to file a Personal Disclosure Form attesting to the veracity of information on his or her previously filed Personal Disclosure Form and setting forth any additional or different information than previously submitted." The third sentence of Section 3000.236(a)(1) was changed by inserting "ongoing" before "duty" and deleting "as set forth in Section 3000.140."

In Section 3000.236(a)(2) "Materials" was changed to "Unless a later date is authorized in writing by the Administrator, materials" and "in triplicate" was inserted after "provided." Also in subsection (a)(2), "renewal date" was changed to "expiration of the Owner's License."

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: These amendments affect owner licensees of Riverboat Casinos. Section 3000.230(d) allows the Gaming Board to authorize the Administrator to approve certain proposed changes. Section 3000.236 is added to establish procedures for renewal of an owners license.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Name: Mareile B. Cusack
Address: Chief Counsel
Illinois Gaming Board
160 N. LaSalle, Suite 300S
Chicago, Illinois 60601
Telephone: (312) 814-4700
FAX: (312) 814-4602

The full text of the adopted amendments begins on the next page:

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TITLE 86: REVENUE
CHAPTER IV: ILLINOIS GAMING BOARD

PART 3000

RIVERBOAT GAMBLING

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section	Definitions	Definitions
3000.100	3000.101	3000.101
3000.110	3000.110	3000.110
3000.115	3000.115	3000.115
3000.120	3000.120	3000.120
3000.130	3000.140	3000.140
3000.141	3000.141	3000.141
3000.150	3000.150	3000.150
3000.155	3000.155	3000.155
3000.160	3000.160	3000.160
3000.161	3000.161	3000.161
3000.165	3000.165	3000.165
3000.170	3000.180	3000.180

SUBPART B: LICENSES

Section	Classification of Licenses	Classification of Licenses
3000.200	3000.210	3000.210
3000.220	3000.230	3000.230
3000.231	3000.235	3000.235
3000.236	3000.240	3000.240
3000.245	3000.250	3000.250
3000.260	3000.270	3000.270
3000.280	3000.281	3000.281
3000.282	3000.283	3000.283

SUBPART C: OWNER'S INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM
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Section	General Requirements – Internal Control System		
3000.300	Approval of Internal Control System		
3000.310	Minimum Standards for Internal Control Systems		
3000.320	Review of Procedures (Repealed)		
3000.330	Operating Procedures (Repealed)		
3000.340	Modifications (Repealed)		
3000.350	Modifications (Repealed)		

SUBPART D: HEARINGS ON NOTICE OF DENIAL OR PLACEMENT ON EXCLUSION LIST

Section	Coverage of Subpart		
3000.400	Requests for Hearings		
3000.405	Appearances		
3000.410	Discovery		
3000.415	Motions for Summary Judgment		
3000.420	Proceedings		
3000.425	Evidence		
3000.430	Prohibition on Ex Parte Communication		
3000.431	Sanctions and Penalties		
3000.435	Transmittal of Record and Recommendation to the Board		
3000.440	Status of Applicant for Licensure or Transfer Upon Filing Request		
3000.445	for Hearing		

SUBPART E: EXCURSIONS

Section	Time of Excursion	Excursions During	Cancelled or Disrupted Cruises; Violations and Fines
3000.500			
3000.510			

SUBPART F: CONDUCT OF GAMING

Section	Wagering Only with Approved Chips, Tokens and Electronic Cards		
3000.600	Authorized Games		
3000.605	Publication of Rules and Payout Ratio for Live Gaming Devices		
3000.610	Tournaments, Enhanced Payouts and Give-aways		
3000.614	Payout Percentage for Electronic Gaming Devices		
3000.615	Cashing-In		
3000.616	Submission of Chips for Review and Approval		
3000.620	Chip Specifications		
3000.625	Primary, Secondary and Reserve Sets of Gaming Chips		
3000.630	Issuance and Use of Tokens for Gaming in Electronic Gaming Devices		
3000.635	Distribution of Coupons for Complimentary Chips and Tokens		
3000.636	Exchange of Chips and Tokens		
3000.640	Receipt of Gaming Chips or Tokens from Manufacturer or Distributor		
3000.645	Inventory of Chips		
3000.650	Cash Reserve Requirements		

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Section	Destruction of Chips and Tokens		
3000.655	Minimum Standards for Electronic Gaming Devices		
3000.660	Integrity of Electronic Gaming Devices		
3000.665	Computer Monitoring Requirements of Electronic Gaming Devices		
3000.670			

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Section	SUBPART G: EXCLUSION OF PERSONS		
Section	Duty to Exclude		
3000.700	Distribution and Availability of Exclusion Lists		
3000.710	Criteria for Exclusion or Ejection and Placement on an Exclusion List		
3000.720			

Section	SUBPART H: SURVEILLANCE AND SECURITY		
Section	Required Surveillance Equipment		
3000.800	Security and Board Surveillance Rooms Requirements		
3000.810	Segregated Telephone Communication		
3000.820	Security Logs		
3000.830	Storage and Retrieval		
3000.840	Dock Site Board Facility Maintenance and Testing		
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SUBPART I: LIQUOR LICENSES

Section	Section		
Section	Liquor Control Commissioner		
3000.900	Liquor Licenses		
3000.910	Disciplinary Action		
3000.920			
3000.930	Hours of Sale		

SUBPART J: ACCOUNTING RECORDS AND PROCEDURES

Section	Section		
Section	Ownership Records		
3000.1000	Accounting Records		
3000.1010	Standard Financial and Statistical Records		
3000.1020	Annual Audits and Other Reporting Requirements		
3000.1030	Accounting Controls Within the Cashier's Cage		
3000.1040	Procedures for Exchange of Checks Submitted by Gaming Patrons and Granting Credit		
3000.1050	Handling of Cash at Gaming Tables		
3000.1060	Tips or Gratuities		
3000.1070	Deposits of Admission Tax and Wagering Tax		
3000.1071	Cash Reserve Requirements		

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SUBPART K: SEIZURE AND DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS

Section 3000.1100 Coverage of Subpart
3000.1105 Duty to Maintain Suitability
3000.1110 Board Action Against License or Licensee
Complainant
3000.1115 Appearances
3000.1120 Answer
3000.1125 Appointment of Hearing Officer
3000.1130 Discovery
3000.1135 Motions for Summary Disposition
3000.1140 Proceedings
3000.1145 Evidence
3000.1146 Prohibition of Ex Parte Communication
3000.1150 Sanctions and Penalties
3000.1155 Transmittal of Record and Recommendation to the Board

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by the Riverboat Gambling Act [230 ILCS 10].

SOURCE: Emergency rule adopted at 15 Ill. Reg. 11252, effective August 5, 1991, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 15 Ill. Reg. 18263, effective December 10, 1991; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 13310, effective August 17, 1992; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 11510, effective July 9, 1993; ~~amended~~ at 20 Ill. Reg. 5814, effective April 9, 1996; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6280, effective APR 2, 1996.

SUBPART B: LICENSES

Section 3000.230 Owner's Licenses

a) Overview of Licensing Procedures. Applications for Owner's Licenses shall be subject to the following procedures prior to licensure:

- 1) Investigation of the applicant and application;
- 2) Finding of preliminary suitability;
- 3) Assessment of the Riverboat Gaming Operation;
- 4) Final practice Gaming excursion;
- 5) Action of the Board; and
- 6) Different or additional licensing procedures as required of an applicant by the Board.

b) Investigation of the Applicant and Application. An applicant is responsible for compliance with all requests for information, documents, or other materials relating to the applicant and the applicant's application.

c) Finding of Preliminary Suitability

- 1) An applicant for an Owner's License shall present to the

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Board in a public meeting the reasons it is suitable for licensing.

- 2) An applicant must satisfy the Board by clear and convincing evidence that the applicant:
 - A) Has met those requirements of Section 7 of the Act;
 - B) Is a person or entity whose background, reputation and associations will not result in adverse publicity for the State of Illinois and its Gaming industry; and
 - C) Has adequate business competence and experience to be a holder of an Owner's License; and licensee;
- D) Has demonstrated that the proposed funding of the entire operation shall be adequate for the nature of the proposed operation and be from a suitable source.
- 3) After presentation by the applicant, the Board shall determine whether to find the applicant preliminarily suitable for licensing.
- 4) If the Board finds the applicant preliminarily suitable for licensing, it shall issue the applicant a finding of preliminary suitability.
- 5) If the Board finds the applicant not preliminarily suitable for licensing, it shall issue the applicant a Notice of Denial.

d) Approval for Proposed Changes

- 1) In addition to an applicant's and licensee's duty under Section 3000.140 to disclose changes-in information submitted to the Board, whenever-a-change-is-proposed-in-the-following-areas both an applicant or owner licensee who-has-been-found preliminary--suitable--for-an-owner's-license-and-holders-of Owner's-licenses must immediately inform the Board and, except as provided in subsections (d)(2) and (3) below, obtain prior formal Board approval thereof whenever a change is proposed in the following areas ~~therefor~~:

- At) Key Persons;
- B) Type of entity;
- C) Equity and debt capitalization of entity;
- D) Investors and/or debt holders;
- E) Sources Source of Funds;
- F) Economic Applicant's economic development plans or proposals plan;
- G) Riverboat capacity or significant design change;
- H) Gaming positions;
- I) Anticipated economic impact; or
- J) Agreements, oral or written, relating to the acquisition or disposition of property (real or personal) of a value greater than \$1 million. Pro-forma-budgets-and-financial statements;

2) The Board may, by resolution, delegate to the Administrator the authority to approve proposed changes listed in Section 3000.230(d)(1). Such resolution shall specify the type and,

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where appropriate, level or amount of the proposed changes that may be approved by the Administrator.

3) If the Administrator refuses to approve a proposed change under subsection (d)(2), the Board shall review such proposal and determine whether to grant or deny the change.

e) Assessment of the Riverboat Gaming Operation

- 1) After an applicant is found preliminarily suitable for licensing, the applicant's Riverboat Gaming Operation shall be assessed to determine its effectiveness, integrity, and compliance with law and Board standards.
- A) The matters to be assessed include:
 - i) The Gaming Operations Manager;
 - ii) Proposed Gaming Operations and use of Gaming equipment;
 - iii) The Riverboat;
 - iv) Handicapped access;
 - v) Support Facilities;
 - vi) Internal controls and operating procedures;
 - vii) Security Operations;
 - viii) Staffing;
 - ix) Casualty and liability insurance;
 - x) Affirmative action hiring patterns;
 - xi) The status of the financing commitments proposed in the applicant's application;
 - xii) Information received subsequent to the preliminary finding of suitability concerning the applicant and the applicant's Key Persons;
 - xiii) Riverboat capacity and Gaming positions;
 - xiv) Fulfillment of economic development plans as submitted in the application; and
 - xv) Such other matters as the Board may require.
- B) The Board may establish a schedule setting a timetable for the satisfactory compliance for all operations to be assessed.
- 2) The Administrator shall report to the Board concerning whether the applicant has satisfactorily complied with subsection (e) of this Section.
- 3) After receipt of the Administrator's report, the Board shall determine whether to authorize a final practice Gaming excursion.

f) Final Practice Gaming Excursion

- The Board may authorize the Administrator to conduct a final practice Gaming excursion and to issue the applicant a Temporary Operating Permit if the final practice Gaming excursion is successfully completed.
- 1) In determining whether a final practice Gaming excursion has been successfully completed, the Administrator shall assess, among other matters, the effectiveness, safety and security of the Riverboat Gaming Operation as well as the matters listed in

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subsection (e)(1)(A) above.

2) If the Administrator determines that the final practice Gaming excursion has not been successfully completed, he shall so report to the Board.

3) If the Administrator determines that the final practice Gaming excursion has been successfully completed, he shall:

- A) Upon delivery of the applicant's license fee and a file stamped copy of the applicant's \$200,000 bond to the State of Illinois posted with the Board, issue the applicant a Temporary Operating Permit; and
- B) Report to the Board.
- 4) A Temporary Operating Permit allows the applicant to operate the Riverboat Gaming Operation to which it pertains until it is withdrawn or the Board takes action on the application.
- 5) A Temporary Operating Permit may be withdrawn by the Administrator if he determines that the Riverboat Gaming Operation to which it pertains is not suitable for continued operation. If the Administrator withdraws a Temporary Operating Permit, he shall so report to the Board.
- g) Action of the Board
 - 1) If the Board finds the applicant suitable for licensing, it shall issue the applicant a license.
 - 2) If the Board finds the applicant not suitable for licensing, it shall:
 - A) Issue the applicant a Notice of Denial by certified mail or personal delivery; and
 - B) If the applicant has been issued a Temporary Operating Permit, return the applicant's license fee.
 - h) Notice of Denial
 - 1) An applicant served with a Notice of Denial may request a hearing in accord with Section 3000.405.
 - 2) If a hearing is not requested, the Notice of Denial becomes the final order of the Board denying the applicant's application.

(Source: Amended at APR 22 1996 _____, effective 6280 _____, effective 6280 _____, effective APR 22 1996 _____)

Section 3000.236 Owner's License Renewal

Upon the expiration of an initial Owner's License, or following a one year license renewal period, a license may be renewed for a one year period subject to the provisions of the Act and this Section 3000.236.

a) The renewal requirements shall include the following:

- 1) Beginning with the initial renewal application the licensee shall submit an owner's renewal application and the requisite Personal Disclosure Forms. The owner licensee may submit affidavits from each person who would otherwise be required to file a Personal Disclosure Form attesting to the veracity of information on his

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or her previously filed Personal Disclosure Form and setting forth any additional or different information than previously submitted. Nothing in this Section shall be interpreted to alter the ongoing duty to disclose changes in information;

2) Unless a later date is authorized in writing by the Administrator, materials submitted pursuant to this Section shall be provided in triplicate at least ninety days prior to the expiration of the Owner's License, and must be accompanied by the required annual licensing fee; and

3) As part of its renewal submission, the licensee shall provide documentation of the following:

- A) Measures taken by the licensee to assure compliance with the Act and the rules promulgated thereunder;
- B) Adherence to the economic development purposes and requirements of the Act, including conformance to specific commitments made in conjunction with an initial application or subsequent renewal applications;
- C) Adherence to specific conditions or requirements adopted by the Board at the time a previous renewal was authorized;
- D) Ability to maintain a financially viable gaming entity;
- E) Any specific plans for changes in the financing ownership or structure of the licensee and its substantial owner(s);
- F) An assessment of the economic impact of the gaming operation on employment, business and economic development related to the State of Illinois and related to the area of the State in which the gaming operation is conducted;
- G) Information relating to the licensee's or its substantial owners' involvement in gaming in other jurisdictions;
- H) Verification of tax filings with the Illinois Department of Revenue during the preceding licensing period;
- I) Summary of all litigation to which licensee is or was a party during the preceding licensing period;
- J) Responses to specific questions or concerns raised by the Board in its renewal investigation and review process; and
- K) Evidence of continued support of the licensee from its community.

b) The Board shall base its renewal of an Owner's License upon:

- 1) The timeliness and responsiveness of the information submitted by the holder of a license as required pursuant to Section 3000.2361;
- 2) The Board's analysis of the owner licensee's gaming operations, including the nature, frequency, extent and any pattern of past violations of the Act and the rules promulgated thereunder;
- 3) The financial status and the current and projected financial viability of the entity;
- 4) Information on the background, character and integrity of the key persons, owners, directors and partners of the entity;
- 5) The owner licensee's pattern of compliance exhibited through quarterly, special and annual compliance reviews or audits

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Performed by the Board staff or contract audit firms;

6) The licensee's commitment to economic development in the community and in Illinois;

7) The overall adherence of the licensee to all requirements of the Act and the rules promulgated thereunder; and

8) Any other information the Board deems appropriate.

C) Action of the Board

- 1) The Board shall act at a public meeting on the renewal of an Owner's License and may afford representatives of the licensee and members of the general public an opportunity for commenting upon the renewal.
- 2) If the Board decides to deny license renewal, it shall direct the Administrator to issue a Notice of Denial to the licensee by certified mail or personal delivery.

d) Request For Hearing

- 1) An owner licensee served with a Notice of Denial may request a hearing in accordance with Section 3000.405.
- 2) If a hearing is not requested, the Notice of Denial becomes the final order of the Board denying the owner licensee's application for renewal.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6280, effective APR 2 1996)

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- 1) Heading of the Part: Procedural
- 2) Code Citation: 56 Ill. Adm. Code 2520
- 3) Section Numbers:
 - Adopted Action:
Amendment
Amendment
New Section
Amendment
- 4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Articles 1 through 7B of the Illinois Human Rights Act [775 ILCS 5/Arts. 1 through 7B] and the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act [5 ILCS 220], and authorized by Sections 7-101(A) and 7-105(A) of the Illinois Human Rights Act [775 ILCS 5/7-101(A) and 7-105(A)].
- 5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 1996
- 6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No
- 7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No
- 8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 12, 1996
- 9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: November 13, 1995. 19 Ill. Reg. 15319
- 10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? Yes
 - A) Date and Register Citation of Objection: March 8, 1996; 20 Ill. Reg. 4073
 - B) Date and Register Citation to Agency's Response:
 - Date Agency Submitted Response to JCAR: March 28, 1996.
 - C) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: Changed the Title of the part from "Procedural" to "Procedures of the Department of Human Rights".
 - 11) In Section 2520.10, added the word "the" before the word "Chief".

In the Table of Contents and before Section 2520.573, underlined "Subpart" review.

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In Section 2520.573, in the phrase "Chief Legal Counsel", of a decision by the Director", deleted the comma; also changed the comma after "1996" to colon.

In Section 2520.575, moved the words "during the Department's investigation" to the previous line, after the word "Department"; also deleted the comma after "shown".

In Section 2520.577, after the phrase "request for review", added the phrase "or request for extension of time".

In Section 2520.580, replace text with:

Section 2520.580 Extensions of Time

a) For good cause shown, a party may request in writing an extension of time to file a request for review of not more than 14 days. Requests for extensions of time must be filed with the Chief Legal Counsel no later than the deadline for filing the request for review and will be granted if the Chief Legal Counsel determines that good cause has been established.

b) To determine whether there is good cause for extensions, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider, among other factors:

- 1) complexity of the issues;
- 2) death or serious illness of a party or a party's representative; and
- 3) death or serious illness of an immediate family member of a party or a party's representative.

c) Such determinations shall be mailed to the party who has filed the request for an extension.

d) If a party files a timely request for an extension that is granted, but does not file a request for review on or before an extended deadline, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider the request for review to be one filed without evidence or argument.

In Section 2520.585, deleted the word "an" on the first line, placed all of the language submitted during the first notice period within Subpart a), and added a Subpart b) as follows:

b) Before assigning a request for review to a staff attorney for additional investigation or any other work, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider whether the staff attorney has conducted a substantial evidence review of the charge. If resources permit, the Chief Legal Counsel shall not assign a request for review to the staff attorney who has conducted the substantial evidence review. The Chief Legal Counsel shall have sole discretion over assignment of requests for review.

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TITLE 56: LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
CHAPTER II: DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PROCEDURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROCEDURES

SUBPART A: INTERPRETATIONS

Section	Definition of Terms
2520.10	Computation of Time
2520.20	Service of Documents
2520.30	Filing with the Department
2520.40	Separability
2520.50	Preservation of Records by Employers, Labor Organizations, Employment Agencies and Respondents
2520.110	Amendment
2520.360	Substitution and Addition of Parties (Repealed)
2520.370	Withdrawal of Charge

SUBPART B: CHARGE

Section	Time of Filing (Repealed)
2520.310	Form (Repealed)
2520.320	Contents
2520.330	Requirements for Charge (Repealed)
2520.340	Unperfected Charge
2520.350	Amendment
2520.360	Substitution and Addition of Parties (Repealed)
2520.370	Withdrawal of Charge

SUBPART C: PROCEDURE UPON CHARGE

Section	Docketing and Service of Charge (Repealed)
2520.410	Maintenance of Records (Repealed)
2520.420	Investigation
2520.430	Fact-Finding Conference
2520.440	Administrative Closure (Repealed)
2520.450	Determination After Investigation (Repealed)
2520.460	Conciliation (Repealed)
2520.470	Complaint (Repealed)
2520.480	Non-Compliance with Settlement Terms (Repealed)

SUBPART D: SETTLEMENTS

Section	Settlement
2520.510	Non-Disclosure (Repealed)
2520.520	Dismissal for Refusal to Accept Settlement Offer (Repealed)
2520.530	Non-Compliance with Settlement Terms (Repealed)
2520.540	

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TITLE 56: LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT
CHAPTER II: DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

PROCEDURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROCEDURES

SUBPART A: INTERPRETATIONS

Section	Administrative Closure
2520.550	Dismissal
2520.560	Default

SUBPART F: REQUESTS FOR REVIEW

Section	Filing with Chief Legal Counsel
2520.573	Contents of Request for Review
2520.575	Notice by the Chief Legal Counsel
2520.577	Extension of Time
2520.580	Reply to Request for Review
2520.583	Additional Investigation
2520.585	Decision

SUBPART F: RELATIONS WITH LOCAL HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCIES

Section	Scope and Purpose (Repealed)
2520.610	Definitions (Repealed)
2520.620	Affirmative Action Groups
2520.630	Consideration of Additional Groups
2520.640	Nature of Cooperative Agreements
2520.650	Training and Technical Assistance
2520.660	Promotion of Communication and Goodwill

SUBPART H: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

BY STATE EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Section	Definitions
2520.700	Scope and Purpose
2520.710	Affirmative Action Groups
2520.720	Consideration of Additional Groups
2520.730	Definitions (Renumbered)
2520.740	Nondiscrimination (Repealed)
2520.750	Plans
2520.760	Reporting and Record-Keeping
2520.770	Equal Employment Opportunity Officers
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APPENDIX A	Contents of Affirmative Action Plans
APPENDIX B	Value Weight Assignment Chart

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Articles 1 through 7B of the Illinois Human Rights Act [775 ILCS 5/Arts. 1 through 7B] and Section 1 of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act [5 ILCS 220/1], and authorized by Sections 7-101(A) and 7-105(A) of the Illinois Human Rights Act [775 ILCS 5/7-101(A) and 7-105 (A)].

SOURCE: Adopted November 20, 1972 by the Fair Employment Practices Commission transferred to the Department of Human Rights by P.A. 81-1116, effective July 1, 1988; emergency amendment at 4 Ill. Reg. 39, p. 335, effective September 17, 1980, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 5 Ill. Reg. 1627, effective February 9, 1981; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 2125, effective February 8, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 3076, effective March 15, 1982; amended at 6 Ill. Reg. 8090, effective July 1, 1982; codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 17884; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 15556, effective September 13, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16829, effective November 4, 1994; emergency amendment at 20 Ill. Reg. 445, effective January 1, 1996; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 62-91, effective 18 APR 1996.

SUBPART A: INTERPRETATIONS

Section 2520.10 Definition of Terms

For purposes of this Part, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

Act -- shall mean the Illinois Human Rights Act [775 ILCS 5].

Charge -- shall mean an allegation of a civil rights violation filed with or initiated by the Department, and with regard to Subpart F, one filed with a local human rights agency.

Chief Legal Counsel -- shall mean the Chief Legal Counsel of the Department or a duly authorized designee.

Commission -- shall mean the Illinois Human Rights Commission or the Commission where appropriate, a Panel of three Commissioners.

Complainant -- shall mean a person who files a charge or a complaint, including the Department in the case of a charge initiated by the Department.

Complaint -- shall mean a written complaint for hearing filed with the Commission.

Days -- shall mean calendar days, unless otherwise stated.

Department -- shall mean the Department of Human Rights.

Director -- shall mean the Director of the Department or a duly authorized designee.

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authorized designee.

Local Agency -- shall mean any department, commission or other instrumentality of a municipality or other political subdivision of the State of Illinois, or of two or more such political subdivisions acting jointly, which is duly established to serve purposes consistent with those of the Human Rights Act.

Party -- shall mean the complainant or respondent.

Person -- shall have the same meaning as in Section 1-103 of the Act [775 ILCS 5/1-103].

Request for Review -- shall have the same meaning as in Sections 7-101.1 and 7-112 of the Act [775 ILCS 5/7-101.1 and 7-112].

Respondent -- shall mean a person against whom a charge or complaint is filed.

Unlawful Discrimination -- shall mean any form of discrimination prohibited under the Act or under a local ordinance administered by a local agency.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective 18 APR 1996)

Section 2520.560 Dismissal

a) The Department shall serve upon the parties a written notice of dismissal of all or part of a charge. For charges filed before January 1, 1996, the notice will state the grounds ground for dismissal and that the complainant may obtain review by the Commission by filing a request for review within 30 thirty days after receipt of the notice. For charges filed on or after January 1, 1996, Subpart F of this Part shall apply and the notice shall state the grounds for the dismissal and that the complainant may obtain review by the Chief Legal Counsel by filing a request for review within 30 days after receipt of the notice.

The dismissal may be based upon:

- 1) Lack of substantial evidence of discrimination or lack of jurisdiction. An investigation report discussing the reasons for the dismissal shall accompany the notice of dismissal;
- 2) complainant's failure to proceed, as provided in Section 2520.430(c) of this Part. The notice of dismissal in such cases shall specify the manner in which the complainant has failed to proceed and shall be addressed to the complainant at the last known address; or
- 3) complainant's failure to accept a settlement offer, pursuant to

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Section 7A-103(D) of the Act [775 ILCS 5/7A-103(D)]. The notice in such cases shall specify the reasons for the Department's dismissal.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective
APR 18 1996)

SUBPART F: REQUESTS FOR REVIEW

Section 2520.573 Filing with Chief Legal Counsel

For charges filed on or after January 1, 1996:

- a) a Complainant may request review by the Chief Legal Counsel of a determination by the Director that:
 - 1) there is no substantial evidence;
 - 2) the Department lacks jurisdiction;
 - 3) a charge should be dismissed for failure of a Complainant to proceed; or
 - 4) a charge should be dismissed for failure of a Complainant to accept a settlement offer.
- b) a Respondent may request review by the Chief Legal Counsel of a decision by the Director to issue a notice of default.

Any such request for review must be filed with the Chief Legal Counsel at the Department's Chicago office within 30 days after receipt of the Department's notice of its decision.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective
APR 18 1996)

Section 2520.575 Contents of Request for Review

A request for review must state the reasons the party disagrees with the Director's decision. A request for review may also present relevant or supporting documents and/or identify witnesses with direct knowledge and state how to contact each named witness. If such names or documents were not previously provided to the Department, in order for them to be considered, good cause must be shown for not providing such names or documents during the Department's investigation.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective
APR 18 1996)

Section 2520.577 Notice by the Chief Legal Counsel

- a) When the Chief Legal Counsel receives a timely filed request for review or request for extension of time, he/she shall notify the Director and all other parties of its filing.
- b) The Chief Legal Counsel shall notify a party that its request for

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review will not be considered by the Chief Legal Counsel:

- 1) if an untimely request for review is filed with the Chief Legal Counsel and a timely request for an extension has not previously been filed; or
- 2) if a party files an untimely request for an extension.

(Source: Added APR 18 1996 at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective
APR 18 1996)

Section 2520.580 Extensions of Time

- a) For good cause shown, a party may request in writing an extension of time to file a request for review of no more than 14 days. Requests for extensions of time must be filed with the Chief Legal Counsel later than the deadline for filing the request for review and will be granted if the Chief Legal Counsel determines that good cause has been established.
 - 1) To determine whether there is good cause for extensions, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider, among other factors:
 - 1) complexity of the issues;
 - 2) death or serious illness of a party or a party's representative;
 - 3) death or serious illness of an immediate family member of a party or a party's representative.
 - 2) Such determinations shall be mailed to the party who has filed the request for an extension.
- b) If a party files a timely request for an extension that is granted but does not file a request for review on or before the extended deadline, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider the request for review to be one filed without evidence or argument.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective
APR 18 1996)

Section 2520.583 Reply to Request for Review

When a party files a request for review, the Chief Legal Counsel may request other parties and the Department to submit a reply to the request for review. Such reply must be received within 14 days after the request by the Chief Legal Counsel.

(Source: Added APR 18 1996 at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective
APR 18 1996)

Section 2520.585 Additional Investigation

- a) If the Director or staff attorney conducts additional investigation pursuant to Section 7-101.1(B) of the Act that affects the findings of

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he Chief Legal Counsel, the pertinent parts of such investigation shall be included in the order entered pursuant to Section 2520.587 of his Part. Before assigning a request for review to a staff attorney for additional investigation or any other work, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider whether the staff attorney has conducted a substantial evidence review of that charge. If resources permit, the Chief Legal counsel shall not assign a request for review to the staff attorney who has conducted the substantial evidence review. The Chief Legal counsel shall have sole discretion over assignment of requests for review.

b) Before assigning a request for review to a staff attorney for additional investigation or any other work, the Chief Legal Counsel will consider whether the staff attorney has conducted a substantial evidence review of that charge. If resources permit, the Chief Legal Counsel shall not assign a request for review to the staff attorney who has conducted the substantial evidence review. The Chief Legal Counsel shall have sole discretion over assignment of requests for review.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective 1-3-1005)

Section 2520 587 Decision

If the Chief Legal Counsel determines that the Director's decision should be sustained, he/she shall enter an order stating the findings and reasons therefor. Otherwise, the Chief Legal Counsel shall order that the dismissal or default be vacated and that the charge be returned to the Charge Processing Division of the Department for additional work or that a substantial evidence finding be entered. The Chief Legal Counsel shall immediately cause the order to be served on the Director and all parties to the charge. In the case of a default that is sustained, a copy of the order shall be served on the Human Rights Commission, so that it may conduct further proceedings pursuant to Section 7(10)(1)(C) of the Act.

(Source: Added at 20 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective 10/1000)

on 2520.610 Scope and Purpose (Repealed)

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SUBPART G H: EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY AND

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a) Employment Profiles--As required by Section 2-105(B) of the Act, each agency shall maintain data reflecting the composition of its workforce at each geographical location, by race, national origin as specified by the Department, sex and disability, EEO job categories, and any other category which the Department may require by rule. This information shall be collected from the agency's employees through the

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use of a form, developed by Central Management Services and approved by the Director, which shall be completed by each employee and applicant for employment at his/her option. Central Management Services shall compile this data and furnish quarterly reports to each agency and the Department depicting the employment profile of each agency under the personnel Code [20 ILCS 415] ~~#111-Rev-State-1997-ch-127-par-127#1st et seq.~~. Other agencies, and agencies under the Code having non-Code employees, shall compile this data themselves and provide it to the Department.

b) Position Vacancies-Each agency shall maintain a centralized record detailing all its current and anticipated job openings, and indicating for each such opening the job title, EEO job category, pay grade or merit compensation level, and geographical location. This information shall be supplied to the agency's EEO Officer, and to the Department upon request. Every agency shall also post conspicuously in its offices all vacancies in nonexempt positions which the agency intends to fill, if the vacant position is one where the proportion of incumbents in one or more affirmative action group(s) is significantly less than the proportion of such group(s) in the available local labor force. The posting shall also state that the agency is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

c) Quarterly Reports--No later than 15 working days after receipt of the CMS-DHR9 and CMS-DHR10 data information at the end of each fiscal quarter, every agency shall file with the Department a report. If an agency submits a written request for an extension within 15 working days after receipt of the CMS-DHR10 data information, the Director may grant an extension of up to 15 days. The report, signed by the EEO Officer and Chief Executive Officer, shall contain:

- 1) A current employment profile of each of the agency's departments or divisions by EEO job category and affirmative action group(s) of the incumbents.

- 2) A breakdown of all employment transactions for the previous quarter by EEO job category and the affirmative action group(s) of the employees) affected.
- 3) A statement on the agency's progress in meeting its numerical and/or program goals. If a numerical or program goal is not attained, the agency should provide an explanation for the failure to meet the goal.
- 4) A list of vacancies, by EEO job category, classification, and pay grade or merit compensation level, that the agency intends to fill during the next quarter. Underutilized categories should be indicated.
- 5) A narrative describing all charges and complaints of employment discrimination filed or pending against the agency during the previous quarter. The narrative should identify the facility or geographical location out of which the charge or complaint was filed; the organization with whom it was filed; and the current status of the matter, including whether pending, withdrawn,

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settled or dismissed.

d) Annual Reports--By August 15 of each year, every agency shall submit to the Department a report, signed by its EEO Officer and Chief Executive Officer. If an agency submits a written request for an extension before August 15, the Director may grant an extension of up to 30 days. The report shall include cumulative data for the full year of the same sort as required under subsection (c)(1) ~~and--edit~~ above, as well as a narrative by the agency's Chief Executive Officer describing the extent to which the agency's yearly numerical and program goals were achieved and the reasons for any unmet goals.

e) Federal Compliance Reports--Any agency which is the subject of an EEO compliance review by the federal government shall forward to the Department a copy of any and all that reports report within 5 working days after the agency's receipt thereof.

f) Orders and Settlements--Any agency which is a party to any proceedings, whether judicial or administrative, and whether federal or state, involving allegations of employment discrimination shall forward to the Department a copy of any order, decree, settlement agreement or award which decides or disposes of such proceedings within 15 days after the entry thereof.

g) Layoff Reports--Each agency shall prepare a layoff report outlining any intended layoff of incumbent employees. The report shall be submitted to the agency's EEO Officer and the Department not less than 30 days prior to the expected date of the layoff, unless emergency conditions necessitate a delay of the report; however, such conditions must be documented in the report. The report shall identify, by geographical location, job title and affirmative action group, the employees to be affected by the layoff. The agency's EEO Officer shall review the report to determine if the layoff will have an adverse impact upon minorities, women or disabled persons. The EEO Officer shall submit a written adverse impact report to the Chief Executive Officer and to the Director of his/her findings and, if adverse impact is found, suggested alternatives to lessen or eliminate such impact. The Director of Central Management Services will not approve a layoff until the Director has indicated that the adverse impact report is correct.

h) Reorganization Reports--Any proposed workforce reorganization which significantly changes lines of authority, wages or job duties and descriptions on an agency-wide basis, or throughout any bureau, division or unit of the agency, must be described in a reorganization report and submitted to the agency's EEO Officer at least 30 days prior to implementation. The agency's EEO Officer shall review the report to determine whether it will have an adverse impact upon minorities, women or disabled persons, and shall submit an adverse impact report, within 15 days after receipt of the reorganization report, to the agency's Chief Executive Officer and the Department. If the EEO Officer determines that an adverse impact is apparent, he/she shall include in the adverse impact report recommendations to

lessen such impact.

i) Hiring and Promotion Monitor--A hiring and promotion monitor shall be developed by each agency and completed on all hires and promotions, indicating the EEO job category and classifications of the position and whether it is an underutilized category. The monitor shall also indicate the race, sex, whether disabled, and national origin of all persons considered for the position and of the candidate, and whether the candidate meets the affirmative action requirements for that category. If the candidate does not meet the affirmative action requirements for that category, a detailed explanation indicating the reasons for the desired selection must be completed by the hiring officer and attached to the monitor. No hire or promotion commitment shall be made until the agency EEO Officer, or designee, has reviewed and signed the monitor indicating approval of the transaction. Central Management Services shall not complete any hire or promotion transaction if it has not received the approved monitor.

j) Exit Questionnaire--Each agency shall provide an exit questionnaire to employees at the time of their separation from employment, whether voluntary or involuntary. The questionnaire shall identify the employee by name and affirmative action group, job title and location, date of separation, and reason(s) for separation, and shall include space for the employee's comments. Completion of the questionnaire shall be at the employee's option. Completed questionnaires shall be forwarded immediately to the agency's EEO Officer.

(Source: Amended at 20 1996)
6291, effective

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Determination of Need (DON) and Resulting Service
Cost Maximums (SCMs)

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 679

3) Section Numbers: 679.50
Adopted Action:
Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3].

5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 1996

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 18, 1996

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: December 22, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 16803

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: In 679.50 (a), "(SCMs)" was added after "Service Cost Maximums."

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: The Service Cost Maximums (SCMs) are being increased 4% as a result of a 4% Personal Assistant rate increase. The increase is necessary to ensure customers at or near the SCM can continue to receive the same level of service.

16) Information and questions regarding this adopted amendment shall be directed to:

Ms. Susan Warner, Manager
Regulations and Procedures Division
Department of Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 19429
Springfield, IL 62794-9429
(217) 785-3896

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
 CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
 SUBCHAPTER d: HOME SERVICES PROGRAM

PART 679

DETERMINATION OF NEED (DON) AND RESULTING SERVICE COST MAXIMUMS (SCMs)

Section 679.10 General Provisions

- 679.20 Composition of the DON
- 679.30 Scoring of the DON Except for Respite Cases
- 679.40 Scoring the DON for Respite Cases
- 679.50 Service Cost Maximums (SCMs)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3].

SOURCE: Adopted at 19 Ill. Reg. 5062, effective March 21, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6303, effective APR 18 1996.

Section 679.50 Service Cost Maximums (SCMs)

- a) For each individual meeting the minimum required DON scores for eligibility (see 89 Ill. Adm. Code 682), there is a corresponding Service Cost Maximum (SCM) for his/her DON score which is the maximum amount that may be expended for services through HSP for an individual who chooses HSP services over institutionalization. This amount is directly correspondent to the amount the State would expect to pay for nursing care component of institutionalization if the individual chose institutionalization.

- b) As of July 1, 1995 ~~1996~~ the SCMs for individuals served under the HSP Medicaid Waiver are:

Total DON Score

SCM
29 through 32 \$ <u>670644</u>
33 through 40 <u>836694</u>
41 through 49 <u>922893</u>
50 through 59 <u>1,11317070</u>
60 through 69 <u>1,30117258</u>
70 through 79 <u>1,41417360</u>
80 through 100 <u>1,52017462</u>

- c) As of October 1, 1995 ~~1996~~ the SCMs for individuals served under the AIDS Medicaid Waiver are:

Total DON Score

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29 through 32 \$ 936900

1,40417350

1,87217888

2,310217258

2,80821758

3,27631758

3,744317600

- d) The SCM for individuals served through the Medicaid Waiver for Ventilator Assisted Individuals shall be no higher than the comparable institutionalized cost of care for the individual, less the costs for equipment and supplies.
- e) The SCM for an individual may be exceeded on a monthly basis to meet a temporary increase in need for services as long as the average monthly cost for services during the twelve month period does not exceed the SCM. Such an increase in services shall not last more than 3 months.

(Source: Amended at APR 18 1996) Reg. 6303, effective APR 18 1996)

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1) Heading of the Part: Eligibility

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 682

3) Section Numbers: 682.230
Adopted Action:
Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3].

5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 1996

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 18, 1996

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: November 13, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 15362

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: The word "premarital" was removed in two (2) places when referring to the assets in question.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: The amendment is being made to clarify how DORS will determine customer assets. Previously the rule would allow the customer to transfer all assets to a spouse and not be held accountable.

16) Information and questions regarding this adopted amendment shall be directed to:
Ms. Susan Warner, Manager
Regulations and Procedures Division
Department of Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 19429
Springfield, IL 62794-9429
(217) 785-3896
TTY: (217) 785-9301

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PART 682
ELIGIBILITY

SUBPART A: GENERAL APPLICABILITY

Section 682.10 General Applicability

SUBPART B: NON-FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Section 682.100 General Eligibility Criteria

SUBPART C: FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Section 682.200 Assets Limitation
682.210 Transfer of Assets
682.220 Exempt Assets
682.230 Assets Held in Joint Ownership
682.240 Income Allowances
682.250 Cost Sharing Provisions
682.260 General Exceptions to Cost Share Provisions

SUBPART D: EFFECT OF OTHER SERVICES ON HSP

Section 682.300 Effect of Other Services on HSP

SUBPART E: REDETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY

Section 682.400 Redetermination Requirements
682.410 Redetermination Time Frames

SUBPART F: GRANDFATHERING PROVISIONS

Section 682.500 Exceptions to Eligibility Standards
682.510 Exceptions to Cost Sharing Provisions
682.520 Exceptions to Service Cost Maximums

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act
[20 ILCS 2405/3].

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SOURCE: Adopted at 19 Ill. Reg. 5070, effective March 21, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6307 effective APR 18 1996.

SUBPART C: FINANCIAL ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Section 682.230 Assets Held in Joint Ownership

- a) If an asset is held in joint ownership with a non-spouse, the percentage of the asset owned by the individual shall be used to determine the its value of the customer's share.
- b) All assets of held jointly-by spouses will be considered joint assets and the value divided equally unless a written legal agreement exists which designates divides the asset(s) to the other partner. In the case where a legal agreement exists, only the assets shared in common shall be considered share-owned--by--the--individual--shall--be counted-as-an-asset.

(Source: Amended at APR 18 1996)
20
111. Reg. 6307, effective

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program (IWRP)

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 572

3) Section Numbers: 572.60
Adopted Action:
Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Sections 3(a), (b), and (k) of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3(a), (b), and (k)].

5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 1996

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 18, 1996

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: December 22, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 16807

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: No differences exist.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: The amendments clarify that at anytime a non-English version of a form is used to meet the needs of a customer, an English translation must accompany it in the case file.

16) Information and questions regarding this adopted amendment shall be directed to:

Ms. Susan Warrner, Manager
Regulations and Procedures Division
Department of Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 19429
Springfield, IL 62794-9429
(217) 785-3896
TTY: (217) 785-9301

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER b: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

PART 572

INDIVIDUALIZED WRITTEN REHABILITATION PROGRAM (IWRP)

Section	General Applicability
572.10	Commencement of the IWRP
572.20	Purpose of the IWRP
572.30	Coordination of the IWRP with an Individualized Educational Program (IEP)
572.40	IWRP Development and Content
572.50	Format of the IWRP
572.60	Services to Families
572.70	IWRP Amendments
572.80	Notice of Changes to the IWRP
572.90	Case File Documentation
572.100	Review of IWRP
572.110	Reporting of Customer Participation
572.200	

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 3(a), (b), and (k) of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3(a), (b), and (k)].

SOURCE: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 8801, effective June 10, 1985; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 5144, effective March 17, 1987; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 18561, effective November 5, 1990; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 17367, effective November 19, 1991; emergency amendments at 17 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective July 1, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 20438, effective November 15, 1993; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 7963, effective June 2, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6311, effective APR 18 1996.

Section 572.60 Format of the IWRP

- a) A copy of the original IWRP and any amendments must be provided to the customer and must, to the maximum extent possible, be provided in the customer's native language or mode of communication, or, as appropriate, in the native language or mode of communication of the parent, family member, guardian, advocate or authorized representative.
At any time a non-English print version of any form or document, including the IWRP, is used to meet the customer's needs and is placed in the case file, an English print copy must also be completed by the rehabilitation counselor/instructor and placed with the non-English print version in the case file.
- b) At any time a non-English print version of any form or document, including the IWRP, is used to meet the customer's needs and is placed in the case file, an English print copy must also be completed by the rehabilitation counselor/instructor and placed with the non-English print version in the case file.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6311, effective

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Program Description

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 676

3) Section Numbers:
676.20
 Adopted Action:
 Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3].

5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 1996

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 18, 1996

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: December 22, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 1681

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: No substantive changes were made.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: The amendments clarify that at anytime a non-English version of a form is used to meet the needs of a customer, an English translation must accompany it in the case file.

16) Information and questions regarding this adopted amendment shall be directed to:

Name: Ms. Susan Warner, Manager
Address: Regulations and Procedures Division
Department of Rehabilitation Services
PO Box 19429
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9429
Telephone: (217) 785-3896
TTY: (217) 785-9301

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The full text of the Adopted Amendment begins on the next page:

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TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
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SUBCHAPTER d: HOME SERVICES PROGRAM

PART 676
PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROGRAM PROVISIONS

Section	Program Purpose and Types
676.10	General Program Accessibility
676.20	Definitions
676.30	Service Description

SUBPART B: CASE MANAGEMENT

Section	Case Files
676.100	Sharing of Customer Information Between HSP and Other DORS Programs
676.110	Documentation of Information
676.120	Required Customer Signatures and Information
676.130	Application by DORS' Employees, Individuals Holding Contracts with DORS, DORS Advisory Council Members, Family Members of DORS Employees, or Close Friends of DORS' Employees
676.140	Geographic Case Assignment
676.150	

SUBPART C: VENDOR PAYMENT

Section	Vendor Payment
676.200	Reporting and Collection of Misspent Funds

SUBPART D: REFERRAL TO DEPARTMENT ON AGING (DOA)

Section	Criteria for Referral to DoA
676.300	Disposition of Cases not Appropriate for Referral to DoA

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3].

SOURCE: Adopted at 19 Ill. Reg. 5095, effective March 21, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6315, effective APR 18 1996.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROGRAM PROVISIONS

Section 676.20 General Program Accessibility

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Services

2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 590

3) Section Numbers: Adopted Action:
590.460 Amendments
590.470 Amendments
590.480 Amendments
590.490 Amendments

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3], and authorized by Section 16 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 5/16].

5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 1996

6) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No

8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 18, 1996

9) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: November 27, 1995, 19 Ill. Reg. 15820

10) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No

11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: No changes were made.

12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? Yes

13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No

14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? Yes

15) Summary and Purpose of Rulemaking: Amendments to 590.460 minor changes are being made to clarify the content of the section.

16) Information and questions regarding these adopted amendments shall be directed to:

Ms. Susan Warner, Manager
Regulations and Procedures Division
Department of Rehabilitation Services
P.O. Box 19429
Springfield, IL 62794-9429
(217) 785-3896
TTY: (217) 785-9301

The full text of the Adopted Amendment begins on the next page:

Section Numbers	Adopted Action	Illinois Register Citation
590.720	Amendments	19 Ill. Reg. 3071
590.500	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.510	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.520	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.530	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.540	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.550	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.560	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.570	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366
590.580	Repealer	19 Ill. Reg. 15366

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER b: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATIONPART 590
SERVICES

SUBPART A: APPLICABILITY

Section	General Applicability
590.10	Availability of Services
590.20	Effect of Financial Status on Services
590.30	Effect of Comparable Benefits
590.35	Choice of Service Providers
590.40	

SUBPART B: MEDICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL AND RELATED SERVICES

Section	Provision of Services
590.50	Qualification of Medical and Psychological Service Providers
590.60	Treatment of Acute Conditions
590.70	Medication and Treatment
590.80	Hearing Aids
590.90	Binaural Hearing Aids
590.100	Speech and Language Services
590.110	Low Vision Aids
590.120	Mental Restoration Services
590.130	Heart Surgeries
590.140	Kidney Transplant and Related Services
590.150	Chiropractic Services
590.160	Prosthetic and Orthotic Device
590.170	Wheelchairs
590.180	
590.190	Prohibited Services

SUBPART C: TRAINING AND RELATED SERVICES

Section	Provision of Services
590.200	Qualification of Training Facilities/Institutions
590.210	Purpose and Types of Training
590.220	Financial Guidelines for Training Services
590.230	Graduate School Training
590.240	Choice of Training Facility/Institution
590.250	Summer School
590.260	Grades
590.270	Health Status
590.280	On-the-Job Training
590.290	

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

TITLE 89: SOCIAL SERVICES
CHAPTER IV: DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES
SUBCHAPTER b: VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION

SUBPART D: TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND INITIAL STOCK

Section	Provision of Services
590.310	Self-Employment Program
590.320	Services/Goods not Available
590.330	Bidding Requirements
590.340	
590.350	Recovery of Tools, Equipment, Supplies and Initial Stock
590.360	Transfer of Title
590.370	Limitation of Financial Participation (Repealed)

SUBPART E: VEHICLE ADAPTATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION

Section	Provision of Services
590.375	Vendor Requirements
590.380	Bidding Requirements
590.390	
590.400	Vehicle Adaptation
590.410	DORS Financial Participation in Van Adaptation
590.420	Environmental Modification
590.430	Written Agreements for Environmental Modification
590.440	Compliance with Capital Development Board Specifications

SUBPART F: PERSONAL SUPPORT SERVICES AND AUXILIARY AIDS

Section	Provision of Services
590.450	Types of Services
590.460	Services/Equipment
590.470	Qualifications for Services Provided by Individuals
590.480	Payment for Support Services Provided by Individuals and Conditions of Service Provision
590.490	

SUBPART G: COMPUTER EQUIPMENT AND SENSORY AID LOAN

Section	Provision of Services
590.500	Definitions
590.510	Purpose of Equipment Loans
590.520	Criteria for Loan of Equipment/Aids
590.530	Equipment/Aids Loan Request Procedures and Approval Process
590.540	Duration of Loans
590.550	Maintenance and Return of Equipment/Aids
590.560	Assistance in Obtaining Permanent Equipment/Aids
590.570	Limitations on Available Equipment/Aids
590.580	

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

SUBPART H: OTHER SERVICES

Section 590.590 Provision of Services

Transportation and Temporary Lodging
Other Goods and Services
Equipment Sets

SUBPART I: PLACEMENT

Section 590.630 Provision of Placement Services

Description of Services

SUBPART J: MAINTENANCE

Section 590.650 Provision of Services

Definitions
Determination of the Need for Maintenance
Determination of Client Financial Participation in Maintenance
Exceptions to Basic Needs Level

SUBPART K: POST-EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Section 590.700 Provision of Services

Definitions

Scope of Services

SUBPART L: TRANSITION

Section 590.730 Provision of Services

Definitions

Secondary Transitional Experience Program (STEP)

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 3 of the Disabled Persons Rehabilitation Act [20 ILCS 2405/3], and authorized by Section 16 of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois [20 ILCS 5/16].

SOURCE: Emergency Rules adopted at 17 Ill. Reg. 11812, effective July 1, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; adopted at 17 Ill. Reg. 20461, effective November 15, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 11275, effective June 30, 1994; emergency amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 16448, effective October 20, 1994, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 7260, effective May 12, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 7435, effective May 19, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 10153, effective June 29, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 10709, effective June 29, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6319, effective APR 18 1996.

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

SUBPART F: PERSONAL SUPPORT SERVICES AND AUXILIARY AIDS

Section 590.460 Types of Services

- a) For the purpose of this Subpart, Personal Support Services and Auxiliary Aids shall mean services provided by an individual or through electronic/mechanical devices (equipment) which allow customers clients with sensory, manual or speaking impairment to achieve a level of performance equal to that of an individual who does not have such impairments.
- b) Such services shall include personal assistance (PA) services, interpreter services (i.e., Foreign language, sign language) for clients who are deaf, drivers, sensory augmentation devices, readers, notetakers and accessible format documents (e.g., Braille, large print, audio tape).

Section 590.470 Services/Equipment

- a) DORS shall provide such services to the customer client as determined necessary as a result of the Extended Evaluation (89 Ill. Adm. Code 553.80) and/or Comprehensive Assessment of Rehabilitation Needs (89 Ill. Adm. Code 553.100) for the compilation of his/her employment objective as described in his/her IWRP (89 Ill. Adm. Code 572).
- b) Services provided by an individual (i.e. interpreter for the deaf, notetaker, reader, PA services) under this Subpart shall continue until the completion of the customer's client's IWRP and attainment of a successful employment outcome and as determined necessary by the customer and counselor.
- c) DORS shall retain title to any equipment purchased for use by a customer. Prior to the purchase of any equipment for customer use, the customer must agree to maintain the equipment in proper working order and condition, agree to insure the equipment against loss, agree to replace the equipment if a loss occurs, and agree to return the equipment to DORS at any time the customer has no further use for the equipment or is otherwise not using the equipment for the purpose for which it was purchased. In the event a customer believes repairs to the equipment are either cost prohibitive or not beneficial in terms of useful life of the equipment, he/she may request assistance from DORS in obtaining necessary equipment repair/replacement.
- d) The customer may retain the equipment even after he/she has successfully attained his/her vocational goal and his/her case has been closed, pursuant to 89 Ill. Adm. Code 617, as long as he/she is using the equipment for the purpose for which it was originally purchased.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6319, effective APR 18 1996)

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

Section 590.480 Qualifications for Services Provided by Individuals

Individuals providing services under this Subpart shall meet the following qualifications:

a) PA services - such individuals shall meet the standards set forth at 89 Ill. Adm. Code 700 - Service Plan Development which enumerate the requirements for individuals who will provide PA services through DORS' Home Services Program.

b) Readers and Notetakers - such an individual shall meet the approval of the customer client, with concurrence of the counselor, as to his/her ability to adequately perform such duties.

c) Drivers - such an individual shall be licensed pursuant to the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code, carry at least the minimum required liability insurance, and shall meet the approval of the customer client, with concurrence of the counselor, as to his/her ability to adequately perform such duties.

d) Interpreters for the Deaf - shall hold an appropriate Registered Interpreter for the Deaf (RID) certification or be approved by DORS and meet the approval of the customer client, with concurrence of the counselor.

e) Foreign Language Interpreters - shall meet the approval of the counselor and customer.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6319, effective APR 18 1996)

Section 590.490 Payment for Support Services Provided by Individuals and Conditions of Service Provision

a) Individuals providing PA services shall be paid only for those hours in which services are being provided to the customer client in the customer's client's home or on the customer's client's worksite and in accordance with the customer's client's IWRP (89 Ill. Adm. Code 572). An individual providing PA services to a VR customer client shall be paid at an hourly rate equal to that paid to an individual providing PA services through DORS' Home Services Program (see 89 Ill. Adm. Code 700.200(a)).

b) An individual providing reader or notetaker services shall be paid only for those hours in which such services are being directly provided to the customer client and in accordance with the customer's client's IWRP (89 Ill. Adm. Code 572). An individual providing reader or notetaker services shall be paid the hourly rate established by DORS but never less than the hourly Federal Minimum Wage.

c) An individual providing driver services to a customer client shall be paid an hourly rate for all driving and required waiting time and shall be reimbursed for mileage in accordance with State Travel Regulations (see 80 Ill. Adm. Code 3000.Appendix A). An individual providing driver services shall be paid the hourly rate

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DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED AMENDMENTS

established by DORS for such services but never less than the Federal Minimum Wage.

d) An individual providing Interpreter Services, either foreign language or sign language, ~~for the~~ shall be paid at the hourly, 1/2 day or full day rate established by DORS for his/her level of certification and in accordance with the following:

- 1) minimum payment shall be for a period of 2 hours even though actual work time may be less;
- 2) if there is less than a one hour lapse during provision of services (e.g., lunch, break) the individual shall be paid for the entire time span of the assignment;
- 3) an individual who is required to be on site even though he/she does not interpret shall be paid during that period of time;
- 4) an individual who must travel more than 20 miles one-way for an assignment shall be paid travel reimbursement in accordance with State Travel Regulations (80 Ill. Adm. Code 3000.Appendix A);
- 5) no payment shall be made to an interpreter whose assignment is cancelled more than 48 hours prior to the scheduled beginning of the assignment. If cancellation occurs less than 48 hours prior to the scheduled beginning of the assignment, payment for single day assignments the interpreter shall be paid for the entire scheduled assignment time. For multiple day assignments, the interpreter shall be paid for the time scheduled for the assignment during the first 48 hours of the scheduled assignment;
- 6) if a customer client does not appear for a scheduled appointment, the interpreter shall stay onsite for one hour. If the customer client does not appear after the one hour wait, the interpreter shall consult the DORS contact person for instructions. The interpreter shall be paid in accordance with the provisions of subsections (d)(1), (3) and (5) and reimbursed for travel in accordance with subsection (d)(4) above;
- 7) if an interpreter has to cancel a scheduled assignment, he/she shall contact the DORS contact person immediately and assist in finding a suitable replacement. The suitability of the replacement shall be determined by the DORS contact person. An interpreter who cancels a scheduled assignment shall not be paid for any of the scheduled services, reimbursed travel cost, or paid a finders fee for locating a replacement.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 6319, effective APR 18 1996)

6319, effective **6319**,

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

NOTICE OF ADOPTED REPEALERS

1) Heading of the Part: Total Life Planning2) Code Citation: 89 Ill. Adm. Code 8953) Section Numbers: Adopted Action:

895.10	Repealer
895.20	Repealer
895.30	Repealer
895.40	Repealer
895.50	Repealer
895.60	Repealer
895.70	Repealer

4) Statutory Authority: Implementing and authorized by Section 3(b) of "AN ACT in relation to rehabilitation of disabled persons" [20 ILCS 2405/3b].5) Effective Date of Rulemaking: April 18, 19966) Does this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No7) Does this rulemaking contain incorporations by reference? No8) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 18, 19969) Notice of Proposal Published in Illinois Register: November 17, 1995; 19 Ill. Reg. 1560110) Has JCAR issued a Statement of Objections to these rules? No11) Difference(s) between proposal and final version: No changes were made.12) Have all the changes agreed upon by the agency and JCAR been made as indicated in the agreement letter issued by JCAR? N/A13) Will this rulemaking replace an emergency rule currently in effect? No14) Are there any amendments pending on this Part? No15) Summary and purpose of Rulemaking: As a separate program, the Total Life Planning Program (TLP) is being eliminated. As a result of a review of TLP by DORS' Administration, it has been determined that individuals being served through TLP can more effectively and efficiently be served through the regular Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) Program. The statewide TLP staff will act in advisory capacities to assist VR staff in providing and obtaining necessary services for customers who would have previously been served through TLP.16) Information and questions regarding these adopted repealers shall be

DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

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DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION SERVICES

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16) Information and questions regarding these adopted repealers shall be

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE

1) Heading of the Part: Charter Schools

2) Code Citation: 23 Ill. Adm. Code 650

3) Section Numbers:

650.10 New Section
650.20 New Section
650.30 New Section
650.40 New Section
650.50 New Section

4) Statutory Authority: 105 ILCS 5/27A-13

5) Effective Date of Rule: April 23, 1996

6) If this emergency rule is to expire before the end of the 150-day period, please specify the date on which they expire: Not applicable

7) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 19, 1996

8) Reason for Emergency: Governor Edgar signed charter school legislation into law on April 10. The new Act took effect that day, enabling charter school applicants to submit applications to local boards of education at any time. Local boards may be ready to forward proposed charter school contracts to the State Board in the very near future, and the Board must therefore immediately establish a uniform manner of their submission. Emergency rules establishing the submission method all must follow are the only way in which to ensure fairness and timely review in keeping with the law's provisions.

9) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: One of the State Board's responsibilities under P.A. 89-450 is to review and certify approved charter school applications received from local school boards, in the chronological order of their receipt. Since no more than 15 charter schools will be permitted to operate at any one time in each of three areas of the State, it is possible that applicants will be competing against each other for the available approvals. The State Board's receipt and tracking procedures will be very important to applicants because of the need to have their applications be among the first 15 received.

10) Are there any proposed amendments to this Part Pending? No

11) Statement of Statewide Policy Objectives: This rulemaking will not create or enlarge a state mandate.

12) Information and questions regarding these rules shall be directed to:

Name: Sally Vogl

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE

Address: Agency Rules Coordinator

Illinois State Board of Education
100 North First Street
Springfield, Illinois 62777

Telephone: (217)782-0541

The full text of the emergency rules begins on the next page:

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE

TITLE 23: EDUCATION AND CULTURAL RESOURCES
 SUBTITLE A: EDUCATION
 CHAPTER I: STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION
 SUBCHAPTER O: MISCELLANEOUS

PART 600
 CHARTER SCHOOLS

Section 600.10 Definitions

EMERGENCY
 600.20 Purpose

EMERGENCY
 600.30 Submission to State Board of Education

EMERGENCY
 600.40 Review by State Board

EMERGENCY
 600.50 Revision and Renewal of Charters

EMERGENCY
 600.50 Revision and Renewal of Charters

AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Article 27A of the School Code [105 ILCS 5/Art. 27A (see P.A. 89-450, effective April 10, 1996)].

SOURCE: Emergency rules adopted at 20 Ill. Reg. 6329, effective April 23, 1996, for a maximum of 150 days.

Section 600.10 Definitions

EMERGENCY

"Article 27A of the School Code" means 105 ILCS 5/Art. 27A (see P.A. 89-450, effective April 10, 1996).

Section 600.20 Purpose

EMERGENCY

Article 27A of the School Code sets forth the requirements for a charter school and the procedures for consideration of a charter school proposal by local boards of education. Pursuant to Section 27A-4(e) of the School Code, two or more local boards of education may jointly submit a proposal for a single charter school. This Part sets forth the procedures applicable to reporting to the State Board of Education by local school boards of the submission of charter school proposals, as required by Section 27A-8(f) of the School Code.

Section 600.30 Submission to State Board of Education

EMERGENCY

The local board(s) of education that vote upon an application for a charter school shall report to the State Board of Education as to whether the proposal

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE

has been granted or denied by the local board(s) of education within 7 days after the public meeting at which the vote occurred (Section 27A-8(f) of the School Code). For an approved proposal, the report shall consist of the information required in subsection (a) of this Section. For a denied proposal, the report shall consist of the proposal as voted upon by the local board(s) of education, and a record of the vote on the proposal. A certification of publication and a copy of the printed notice of the public meeting, as required by Section 27A-8(d), must be submitted with each report. Reports shall be submitted as follows:

a) Reports for approved applications shall be accompanied by a form to be supplied by the State Board. The form shall include a certification as to compliance with all of the procedural requirements and application components set forth in Article 27A of the School Code. The form and the proposed contractual agreement shall be signed by the president(s) of the local school board(s) and the appropriate officer(s) of the charter school governing body. Section 27A-6 of the School Code provides that a proposed contract between the governing body of a proposed charter school and the local school board must be submitted to and certified by the State Board before it can have effect.

b) Reports shall be submitted via certified mail, return receipt requested, to:

Illinois State Board of Education
 Charter Schools
 P.O. Box 6404
 Springfield, Illinois 62708

No electronic or facsimile transmissions will be accepted.

c) Reports must be postmarked not later than 7 calendar days following the date of approval by the local board(s) of education. Section 27A-4(b) limits the number of charter schools and requires the State Board of Education to process applications in the order received. In order to ensure fair and prompt consideration by the State Board of Education, applications for approved proposals addressed other than as specified in subsection (b) of this Section or postmarked later than 7 calendar days following the date of approval shall not be processed.

Section 600.40 Review by State Board
 EMERGENCY

a) Pursuant to Section 27A-6(d) of the School Code, the State Board shall assign a number to each submission or resubmission in chronological order of its receipt within each of the three geographic regions delineated in Section 27A-4(b) of the School Code. The State Board shall notify local boards of education when the maximum number of charter schools authorized for any region has been reached, and no further applications from such region shall be processed until such time as the number of charter schools operating in that region falls below the maximum authorized. Notification shall be provided in a

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

NOTICE OF EMERGENCY RULE

manner designed to reach each school district superintendent in the region.

b) The State Board shall review each approved application to determine whether it is complete and consistent with the provision of Article 27A of the School Code.

c) Complete proposals which are consistent with the provision of Article 27A of the School Code shall be certified by the State Superintendent until the maximum authorized numbers have been reached. A certified copy of the charter shall be sent to the local school board(s) and the charter school governing body. No charter school may be authorized to open prior to the fall of 1996 (Section 27A-4(i) of the School Code).

d) If a proposal is incomplete or fails to comply with any applicable law, the State Board shall so notify the submitting school board(s), identifying the area(s) of deficiency that must be remedied before the proposal can be considered for certification.

e) The State Superintendent shall notify the local school board(s) and the charter school governing body as to the determination made with respect to an approved application by certified mail within 14 days after receipt of the application (Section 27A-8(f) of the School Code).

**Section 600.50 Revision and Renewal of Charters
EMERGENCY**

No material revision to a previously certified contract or a renewal shall be effective unless and until the State Board certifies that the revision or renewal is consistent with the provisions of Article 27A (Section 27A-6(e) of the School Code). Proposed revisions or renewals of a charter shall be submitted to the State Board of Education in the manner set forth in Section 650.30(a) and (b) of this Part.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

1) Heading of the Part: Pay Plan

2) The Code Citation: 80 Ill. Adm. Code 310

3) Section Numbers:
310.Appendix A Table V

4) Reference to the specific State or Federal Court Order, Federal Rule or Status which requires this Peremptory Rulemaking: Section 1-5(d) of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act [5 ILCS 100/1-5(d)]

5) Statutory Authority: 20 ILCS 415/8 and 8a.

6) Effective Date: April 22, 1996

7) A Complete Description of the Subjects and Issues Involved: In Section 310.Table V, CU-500 (Corrections Meet and Confer Employees), the Correctional Casework Supervisor which was formerly under the Merit Compensation Plan is being included into the CU-500 Collective Bargaining Unit with a salary range of \$2,786 - \$3,923/monthly, effective August 2, 1995

8) Do this rulemaking contain an automatic repeal date? No

9) Date Filed in Agency's Principal Office: April 22, 1996

10) Is this Rule in compliance with Section 5-50 of the Illinois Administrative Procedures Act? Yes

11) Are there any proposed amendments pending to this Part? Yes

<u>Section Numbers</u>	<u>Proposed Action</u>	<u>Ill. Reg. Citation</u>
310.230	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4008 (March 8, 1996)
310.Appendix A Table AA	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4091 (March 15, 1996)
310.100	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4491 (March 22, 1996)
310.110	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4491 (March 22, 1996)
310.130	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4491 (March 22, 1996)
310.230	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4491 (March 22, 1996)
310.240	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4491 (March 22, 1996)
310.495	Amended	20 Ill. Reg. 4491 (March 22, 1996)

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

310.Appendix B	Amended	(March 22, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 4491
310.Appendix G	Amended	(March 22, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 4491
310.50	Amended	(March 22, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.70	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.100	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.110	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.280	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.480	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.490	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.500	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5106
310.Appendix A Table F	Amended	(April 5, 1996) 20 Ill. Reg. 5405
310.230	Amended	(April 12, 1996)

12) Statement of Statewide Objectives: These amendments to the Pay Plan pertain only to State employees subject to the Personnel Code and do not set out any guidelines that are to be followed by local or other jurisdictional bodies within the State.

13) The name, address, telephone number of the person to whom information and questions concerning this peremptory rule shall be directed to:

Within 45 days, comments should be written and addressed to:

Mr. Michael Murphy
Department of Central Management Services
Division of Technical Services
504 William G. Stratton Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
Telephone: (217) 782-5601

The full text of the Peremptory Amendment begins on the next page:

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

CHAPTER I: DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES		TITLE 80: PUBLIC OFFICIALS AND EMPLOYEES SUBTITLE B: PERSONNEL RULES, PAY PLANS, AND POSITION CLASSIFICATIONS	
PART 310 PAY PLAN		SUBPART A: NARRATIVE	
SUBPART B: SCHEDULE OF RATES		SUBPART C: MERIT COMPENSATION SYSTEM	
Section	Policy and Responsibilities	Section	Introduction Prevailing Rate Negotiated Rate Part-Time Daily or Hourly Special Services Rate
310.20	Jurisdiction Pay Schedules Definitions	310.30	310.40
310.50	Conversion of Base Salary to Pay Period Units Conversion of Base Salary to Daily or Hourly Equivalents	310.60	310.70
310.60	Conversion of Base Salary to Pay Period Units Conversion of Base Salary to Daily or Hourly Equivalents	310.80	Increases in Pay Decreases in Pay
310.70	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	310.90	Other Pay Provisions
310.80	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	310.100	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan
310.90	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	310.110	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan
310.100	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	310.120	Effective Date Reinstatement of Within Grade Salary Increases Fiscal Year 1985 Pay Changes in Schedule of Salary Grades, Effective July 1, 1984 (Repealed)
310.120	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	310.130	
310.140	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	310.150	
310.150	Implementation of Pay Plan Changes for Fiscal Year 1996 Interpretation and Application of Pay Plan	July 1, 1984 (Repealed)	

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

Section	Jurisdiction	RC-063 (Professional Employees, AFSCME)
310.410	Objectives	RC-063 (Educators, AFSCME)
310.420	Responsibilities	RC-063 (Physicians, AFSCME)
310.430	Merit Compensation Salary Schedule	APPENDIX B Schedule of Salary Grades - Monthly Rates of Pay for Fiscal Year 1996
310.440	Procedures for Determining Annual Merit Increases	APPENDIX C Medical Administrator Rates for Fiscal Year 1995
310.450	Intermittent Merit Increase	APPENDIX D Merit Compensation System Salary Schedule for Fiscal Year 1995
310.455	Merit Zone	APPENDIX E Teaching Salary Schedule (Repealed)
310.456	Other Pay Increases	APPENDIX F Physician and Physician Specialist Salary Schedule (Repealed)
310.460	Adjustment	APPENDIX G Public Service Administrator Class Series Salary Schedule
310.470	Decreases in Pay	
310.480	Other Pay Provisions	
310.490	Public Service Administrator Class Series	
310.495	Definitions	AUTHORITY: Implementing and authorized by Sections 8 and 8a of the Personnel Code [20 ILCS 415/8 and 8a].

SOURCE: Filed June 28, 1967; codified at 8 Ill. Reg. 1558; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 1990, effective January 31, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 2440, effective February 15, 1984; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 3348, effective March 5, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 4249, effective March 16, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 5704, effective April 16, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 7290, effective May 11, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 11299, effective June 25, 1984; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 12616, effective July 1, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 15007, effective August 6, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 15367, effective August 13, 1984; emergency amendment at 8 Ill. Reg. 21310, effective October 10, 1984, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 21544, effective October 24, 1984; amended at 8 Ill. Reg. 22844, effective November 14, 1984; emergency amendment at 9 Ill. Reg. 1134, effective January 16, 1985, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 1320, effective January 23, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 3681, effective March 12, 1985; emergency amendment at 9 Ill. Reg. 4163, effective March 15, 1985, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 9 Ill. Reg. 9231, effective May 31, 1985, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 9420, effective June 7, 1985; amended at 9 Ill. Reg. 10663, effective July 1, 1985; emergency amendment at 9 Ill. Reg. 15043, effective September 24, 1985, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 3325, effective January 22, 1986; amended at 10 Ill. Reg. 3230, effective January 24, 1986; emergency amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 8904, effective May 13, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 10111. Reg. 13675, effective May 13, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 14867, effective August 30, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 15567, effective September 17, 1986; emergency amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 17765, effective September 30, 1986, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 19132, effective October 28, 1986; peremptory amendment at 10 Ill. Reg. 21097, effective December 9, 1986; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 648, effective December 22, 1986; peremptory amendment at 11 Ill. Reg.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

3363, effective February 3, 1987; peremptory amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 4388, effective February 27, 1987; peremptory amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 6291, effective March 23, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 5901, effective March 24, 1987; emergency amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 8787, effective April 15, 1987, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 11830, effective July 1, 1987, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 13675, effective July 29, 1987; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 14984, effective August 27, 1987; peremptory amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 15273, effective September 1, 1987; peremptory amendment 11 Ill. Reg. 17919, effective October 19, 1987; peremptory amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 19812, effective November 19, 1987; emergency amendment at 11 Ill. Reg. 20564, effective December 4, 1987, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 20778, effective December 11, 1987; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 3811, effective January 27, 1988; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 5459, effective March 3, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 6073, effective March 21, 1988; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 7783, effective April 14, 1988; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 7734, effective April 15, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 8135, effective April 22, 1988; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 9745, effective May 23, 1988; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 11778, effective July 1, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 12895, effective July 18, 1988, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 13306, effective July 27, 1988; corrected at 12 Ill. Reg. 13359; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 14630, effective September 6, 1988; amended at 12 Ill. Reg. 20449, effective November 28, 1988; peremptory amendment at 12 Ill. Reg. 20584, effective November 28, 1988; peremptory amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 8080, effective May 10, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 8849, effective May 30, 1989; peremptory amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 8970, effective May 26, 1989; emergency amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 10967, effective June 20, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment expired on November 17, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 11451, effective June 28, 1989; emergency amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 11854, effective July 1, 1989, for a maximum of 150 days; corrected at 13 Ill. Reg. 12647; peremptory amendment at 13 Ill. Reg. 12887, effective July 24, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 16950, effective October 20, 1989; amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 19221, effective December 12, 1989; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 615, effective January 2, 1990; peremptory amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 1627, effective January 11, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 415, effective March 12, 1990; peremptory amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 4155, effective May 7, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 10002, effective June 11, 1990; emergency amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 11330, effective June 29, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 14361, effective August 24, 1990; emergency amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 15570, effective September 11, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment on February 8, 1991; corrected at 14 Ill. Reg. 16092; peremptory amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 17098, effective September 26, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 17189, effective October 2, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 17189, effective October 19, 1990; amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 18719, effective November 13, 1990; peremptory amendment at 14 Ill. Reg. 18854, effective November 13, 1990; peremptory amendment at 15 Ill. Reg. 663, effective November 13, 1990; peremptory amendment at 15 Ill. Reg. 3296, effective February 14, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 3296, effective February 14, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 4401, effective March 11, 1991; peremptory amendment at 15 Ill. Reg. 5100, effective March 20, 1991; peremptory amendment at 15 Ill. Reg. 5465, effective April 2, 1991; emergency amendment at 15 Ill. Reg. 10485, effective July 1, 1991, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 11080, effective July 19, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 13080, effective August 21, 1991; amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 14210, effective September 23, 1991; emergency amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 711, effective December 26, 1991, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 3450, effective February 20, 1992; peremptory amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 5068, effective March 11, 1992; peremptory amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 7056, effective April 20, 1992; emergency amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 8239, effective May 19, 1992, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 16 Ill. Reg. 8382, effective May 26, 1992; emergency amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 13950, effective August 19, 1992, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 16 Ill. Reg. 14452, effective September 4, 1992, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 2338, effective December 23, 1992; peremptory amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 498, effective December 18, 1992; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 590, effective January 4, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 1819, effective February 2, 1993; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 6441, effective April 8, 1993; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 12300, effective July 22, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 13409, effective July 29, 1993; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 13789, effective August 9, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 14666, effective August 26, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 19103, effective October 25, 1993; emergency amendment at 17 Ill. Reg. 21858, effective December 1, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 22514, effective December 15, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 227, effective December 17, 1993; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 1107, effective January 18, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 5146, effective March 21, 1994; peremptory amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 9562, effective June 13, 1994; emergency amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 11299, effective July 1, 1994, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 13476, effective August 17, 1994; emergency amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 14417, effective September 9, 1994, for a maximum of 150 days; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16545, effective October 31, 1994; peremptory amendment at 18 Ill. Reg. 16708, effective October 28, 1994; amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 17191, effective November 21, 1994; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 1024, effective January 24, 1995; peremptory amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 2481, effective February 17, 1995; peremptory amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 3073, effective February 17, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 3456, effective March 7, 1995; peremptory amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 5145, effective March 14, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 6452, effective May 2, 1995; peremptory amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 6688, effective May 1, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 7841, effective June 1, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 8156, effective June 12, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 9096, effective June 27, 1995; emergency amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 11954, effective August 1, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; peremptory amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 13979, effective September 19, 1995; peremptory amendment at 19 Ill. Reg. 15103, effective October 12, 1995; amended at 19 Ill. Reg. 16160, effective November 28, 1995; amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 308, effective December 22, 1995; emergency amendment at 20 Ill. Reg. 4060, effective February 27,

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1996 for a maximum of 150 days; Peremptory amendment at 20 Ill. Reg. 6334, effective APR 22, 1996.

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

Section 310. APPENDIX A Negotiated Rates of Pay

Section 310. TABLE V CU-500 (Corrections Meet and Confer Employees)

Effective July 1, 1994

		1a	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
COMMISSARY MANAGER II	1599	1647	1710	1771	1838	1897	1962	2066	
CORRECTIONAL LIEUTENANT	2373	2444	2561	2680	2792	2906	3024	3204	
CORRECTIONS CLERK III	2262	2330	2438	2549	2655	2766	2877	3047	
CORRECTIONS FOOD SERVICES	2501	2576	2702	2827	2955	3077	3199	3389	
SUPERVISOR III									
CORRECTIONS IDENTIFICATION	2373	2444	2561	2680	2792	2906	3024	3204	
SUPERVISOR									
CORRECTIONS INDUSTRY	2501	2576	2702	2827	2955	3077	3199	3389	
SUPERVISOR									
CORRECTIONAL LAUNDRY	2373	2444	2561	2680	2792	2906	3024	3204	
MANAGER II									
CORRECTIONS MAINTENANCE	2262	2330	2438	2549	2655	2766	2877	3047	
SUPERVISOR									
CORRECTIONS RESIDENCE	2262	2330	2438	2549	2655	2766	2877	3047	
COUNSELOR II									
CORRECTIONS SUPPLY	2501	2576	2702	2827	2955	3077	3199	3389	
SUPERVISOR III									
PROPERTY AND SUPPLY	1599	1647	1710	1771	1838	1897	1962	2066	
CLERK III									
STOREKEEPER III	1967	2026	2112	2202	2291	2378	2469	2609	
YOUTH SUPERVISOR IV	2373	2444	2561	2680	2792	2906	3024	3204	

NOTE: Effective July 1, 1994, the Step 7 rate shall be increased by \$25.00 per month for those employees who have attained 10 years of continuous service and have 3 years of creditable service on Step 7 in the same pay grade.

Also, effective July 1, 1994, the Step 7 rate shall be increased by \$50.00 per month for those employees who have attained 15 years of continuous service and have 3 years of creditable service on Step 7 in the same pay grade.

Effective July 1, 1995

		1b	1a	1	2	3
COMMISSARY MANAGER II	1599	1647	1696	1761	1824	
CORRECTIONAL LIEUTENANT	2373	2444	2517	2638	2760	
CORRECTIONS CLERK III	2262	2330	2400	2511	2625	
CORRECTIONS FOOD SERVICE	2501	2576	2653	2783		

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES

NOTICE OF PEREMPTORY AMENDMENTS

SUPERVISOR III	2373	2444	2517	2638	2760	2786	2870	2956	3045	3197
CORRECTIONS IDENTIFICATION										
SUPERVISOR										
CORRECTIONS INDUSTRY										
SUPERVISOR										
CORRECTIONAL LAUNDRY MANAGER	2501	2576	2653	2783	2912	2912	2912	2956	2956	2956
II	2373	2444	2517	2638	2760	2760	2760	2760	2760	2760
CORRECTIONS MAINTENANCE										
SUPERVISOR										
CORRECTIONS RESIDENCE										
COUNSELOR II	2262	2330	2400	2511	2625	2625	2625	2625	2625	2625
CORRECTIONS SUPPLY SUPERVISOR										
III	2501	2576	2653	2783	2912	2912	2912	2912	2912	2912
PROPERTY AND SUPPLY CLERK III	1599	1647	1696	1761	1824	1824	1824	1824	1824	1824
STOREKEEPER III	1967	2026	2087	2175	2268	2268	2268	2268	2268	2268
YOUTH SUPERVISOR IV	2373	2444	2517	2638	2760	2760	2760	2760	2760	2760

STEPS	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1893	1954	2021	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128
2876	2993	3115	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300
2735	2849	2963	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138
3044	3169	3295	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491
2876	2993	3115	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300
3044	3169	3295	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491
2876	2993	3115	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300
2735	2849	2963	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138
2735	2849	2963	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138	3138
3044	3169	3295	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491	3491
1893	1954	2021	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128	2128
2360	2449	2543	2687	2687	2687	2687	2687	2687	2687	2687
2876	2993	3115	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300	3300

STEPS	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1879	1950	2013	2082	2192						
3348	3506	3657	3808	4041						
2999	3135	3264	3394	3596						
2704	2817	2934	3052	3232						
2999	3135	3264	3394	3596						
2843	2962	3083	3208	3399						
2999	3135	3264	3394	3596						
2843	2962	3083	3208	3399						
2704	2817	2934	3052	3232						
2999	3135	3264	3394	3596						
1879	1950	2013	2082	2192						
2336	2431	2522	2619	2768						
2999	3135	3264	3394	3596						

Effective August 2, 1995

STEPS

1b	1a	2	3
2786	2870	2956	3250

Correctional Casework Supervisor	1c	1b	1a	1	2
	3404	3550	3697	3923	

Source: Peremptory amendment at 20 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____

6334

, effective _____

Effective July 1, 1996

COMMISSARY MANAGER II	1599	1647	1696	1747	1814
	3264	3394	3596	3768	

DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

NOTICE OF MODIFICATION TO MEET THE OBJECTION OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

- 1) Heading of the Part: Procedures of the Department of Human Rights
- 2) Code Citation: 56 Ill. Adm. Code 2520
- 3) Section Numbers:

2520.577	Action:
2520.585	Modification
- 4) Date Notice of Proposed Rules Published in the Register (if applicable):
November 13, 1995; 19 Ill. Reg. 15319
- 5) Date JCAR Statement of Objection Published in the Register: March 8, 1996; 20 Ill. Reg. 4073
- 6) Summary of Action Taken by the Agency: The Department modified Section 2520.585 to take into account JCAR's objection.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

NOTICE OF RECODIFICATION

- 1) Heading of the Part: Destruction of Records
- 2) Code Citation: 50 Ill. Adm. Code 5302
- 3) Date of Index Department Review: April 19, 1996
- 4) Headings and Section Numbers of the Part being Recodified:

Section Numbers:	Headings:
5302.5	Authority
5302.10	Written Application
5302.20	Affidavit for Permission to Destroy Records
5302.30	Original List of Records
5302.40	Officially Filed Examination or Brief Explanation
	of Reasons for Destruction

- 5) Outline of the Section Numbers and Headings of the Part as Recodified:

Section Numbers:	Headings:
5502.5	Authority
5502.10	Written Application
5502.20	Affidavit for Permission to Destroy Records
5502.30	Original List of Records
5502.40	Officially Filed Examination or Brief Explanation
	of Reasons for Destruction

- 6) Conversion Table of Present and Recodified Parts:

Present Part:	Recodified Part:	(Section Numbers)
5502.5	5302.5	5502.5
5502.10	5302.10	5502.10
5502.20	5302.20	5502.20
5502.30	5302.30	5502.30
5502.40	5302.40	5502.40

- 7) Agency Explanation: The Department is recodifying Part 5302 which was formerly found in Subchapter VV to a new Subchapter III entitled "Farm Mutual Insurance Company Act of 1986" under Part 5502. Substantively, no changes have been made.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

NOTICE OF RECODIFICATION

- 1) Heading of the Part: Internal Security Standards and Fidelity Bonds
- 2) Code Citation: 50 Ill. Adm. Code 5301
- 3) Date of Index Department Review: April 19, 1996
- 4) Headings and Section Numbers of the Part being Recodified:

Section Numbers:Headings:

- 5301.5
- 5301.10
- 5301.20
- 5301.30
- 5301.40
- 5301.50
- 5301.60
- Exhibit A

Outline of the Section Numbers and Headings of the Part as Recodified:Section Numbers:Headings:

- 5501.5
- 5501.10
- 5501.20
- 5501.30
- 5501.40
- 5501.50
- 5501.60
- Exhibit A

Conversion Table of Present and Recodified Parts:

<u>Present Part:</u> (Section Numbers)	<u>Recodified Part:</u> (Section Numbers)
5301.5	5501.5
5301.10	5501.10
5301.20	5501.20
5301.30	5501.30
5301.40	5501.40
5301.50	5501.50
5301.60	5501.60
Exhibit A	Exhibit A

- 5) Outline of the Section Numbers and Headings of the Part as Recodified:
- 6) Conversion Table of Present and Recodified Parts:
- 7) Agency Explanation: The Department is recodifying Part 5301 which was formerly found in Subchapter vv to a new Subchapter III entitled "Farm Mutual Insurance Company Act of 1986" under Part 5501. Substantively, no

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

NOTICE OF RECODIFICATION

changes have been made.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

NOTICE OF RECODIFICATION

changes have been made.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES
ILLINOIS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

SECOND NOTICES RECEIVED

The following second notices were received by the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules during the period of April 16, 1996 through April 22, 1996 and have been scheduled for review by the Committee at its May 21, 1996 meeting. Other items not contained in this published list may also be considered. Members of the public wishing to express their views with respect to a rule should submit written comments to the Committee at the following address: Joint Committee on Administrative Rules, 700 Stratton Bldg., Springfield, IL 62706.

Second Notice Expires	Agency and Rule	Start of First Notice	JCAR Meeting	5/21/96	5/21/96
5/31/96	<u>Legislative Travel Control Board, Repeal of Travel for Legislative Employees (80 Ill Adm Code 2850)</u>	3/1/96	20 Ill Reg 3748	5/21/96	5/21/96
6/1/96	<u>Department of Insurance, Uniform Medical Claim and Billing Forms (50 Ill Adm Code 2017)</u>	9/1/95	19 Ill Reg 12423	5/21/96	5/21/96
6/1/96	<u>Department of Rehabilitation Services, Appeals and Hearings (89 Ill Adm Code 510)</u>	2/23/96	20 Ill Reg 3480	5/21/96	5/21/96
6/1/96	<u>Department of Rehabilitation Services, Advisory Councils (89 Ill Adm Code 515)</u>	2/23/96	20 Ill Reg 3474	5/21/96	5/21/96
6/5/96	<u>Department of Central Management Services, Pay Plan (80 Ill Adm Code 310)</u>	3/8/96	20 Ill Reg 4008	5/21/96	5/21/96
6/5/96	<u>Department of Children and Family Services, Placement and Visitation Services (89 Ill Adm Code 301)</u>	3/1/96	20 Ill Reg 3648	5/21/96	5/21/96

PROCLAMATIONS

96-128

HUMAN SERVICES WEEK

Whereas, a disability, whether physical or mental, does not mean the end of a person's productive life; and

Whereas, human service organizations are available to help Illinois citizens adapt to new methods of achieving productive and fulfilling lives; and

Whereas, the many support services within a human service organization, provide the assistance necessary to help persons with disabilities achieve self-sufficiency; and

Whereas, dedicated, professional individuals provide a foundation for citizens to achieve their goals;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim September 15-21, 1996, as HUMAN SERVICES WEEK in Illinois and commend these organizations, their staff and volunteers for their dedication that benefits all the citizens of this state.

Issued by the Governor April 1, 1996
Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-129

SEED MONTH

Whereas, the abundance of Illinois crops relies on fertile soil, diligent farmers, and high-quality seeds; and

Whereas, to ensure that seeds are of the highest quality, there must be agricultural-minded seed producers, conscientious inspectors, skilled technicians, and concerned dealers; and

Whereas, agriculture and the seed industry significantly contribute to our state's economy with value-added products marketed throughout the world; and

Whereas, the Bureau of Agricultural Products Inspection within the Illinois Department of Agriculture tests the purity and germination of seeds, validates the accuracy of product labels, and cooperates with the Illinois Crop Improvement Association, the state's official seed-certifying agency, an independent, nonprofit organization; and

Whereas, in cooperation with educational and regulatory agencies, the Illinois Seed Dealers Association has sustained an informed membership, the latest research developments, the production of high-quality seed, and has developed an effective seed program advocating pertinent legislation;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 1996 as SEED MONTH in Illinois in appreciation of the seed industry's contributions to supplying food and fiber to the world through the production of Illinois crops.

Issued by the Governor April 1, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-130

AMERICAN POW RECOGNITION DAY

Whereas, many loyal and brave Americans who served in the wars of this

PROCLAMATIONS

nation were captured by the enemy or listed as missing in action; and Whereas, American prisoners of war have often suffered unconscionable treatment despite international codes on the subject and many have died as a result of cruel and inhuman acts by the enemy captors; and Whereas, it is fitting that we recognize the sacrifices of American Prisoners of War and those missing in action;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 9, 1996, as AMERICAN POW RECOGNITION DAY in Illinois and call upon Illinoisans to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and programs so that the memory of these brave Americans will not be lost.

Issued by the Governor April 2, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-131
GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENT APPRECIATION WEEK

Whereas, graduate and professional students at Illinois colleges and universities contribute to the intellectual and cultural environment of each campus; and Whereas, these students are our future leaders, forming the backbone of our country for following generations; and Whereas, graduate and professional studies today offer our students a strong opportunity to compete in an ever-changing world; and Whereas, all Illinois citizens should be encouraged to pursue an education beyond a baccalaureate degree;

Whereas, the National Association of Graduate-Professional Students is a national organization of graduate students, graduate student associations and graduate schools; and Whereas, this organization serves as an advocate and outlet for these constituencies; and

Whereas, the NAGPS is celebrating its 10th anniversary this year; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 7-12, 1996, as GRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL STUDENT APPRECIATION WEEK in Illinois in honor of graduate and professional students and the invaluable work of the NAGPS.

Issued by the Governor April 2, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-132
LOGISTICS WEEK

Whereas, the Council of Logistics Management, founded in 1963, and its later-founded affiliate, the Chicago Roundtable, are nonprofit educational organizations that promote the logistics process in our state and our nation; and Whereas, the council defines logistics as the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the efficient, cost-effective flow and storage of raw materials, in-process inventory, finished goods, and related information from point of origin to point of consumption for the purpose of conforming to customer requirements; and

PROCLAMATIONS

Whereas, logistics processes contribute to the economic well-being of Illinois, boosting economic growth and business; and Whereas, the council is observing April 1-7, 1996, as Logistics Week to promote the understanding of the art and science of logistics; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 1-7, 1996, as LOGISTICS WEEK in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 2, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-133
ROOSEVELT A. BAKER DAY

Whereas, Reverend Dr. Roosevelt A. Baker has served his community through 61 years of active ministry; and Whereas, he currently serves the New Example Baptist Church; and Whereas, his church community is grateful to him for his dedication and hard work over the many decades; and Whereas, it is right and just to commend him for his accomplishments and service;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 7, 1996, as ROOSEVELT A. BAKER DAY in Illinois in honor of his service and offer my best wishes for continued success on behalf of the citizens of Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 2, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-134
EDWIN L. DANIELS DAY

Whereas, the Eagle Scout rank is the highest advancement rank in Scouting; and Whereas, to achieve this high rank, a Boy Scout must advance through the ranks and fulfill requirements in the areas of leadership, service and outdoor skills; and Whereas, to advance through the ranks of Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class, Star, Life and Eagle, a Boy Scout has to pass tests that include skill conferences throughout their advancement that enable them to gain leadership skills, citizenship skills and experience in areas of personal interest; and Whereas, Boy Scouts enjoy a variety of learning activities and citizenship training, character development and personal fitness; and Whereas, only about 2.5 percent of all Boy Scouts earn the Eagle Award;

and Whereas, Edwin L. Daniels will earn the Eagle Award on April 14, 1996;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 14, 1996, as EDWIN L. DANIELS DAY in Illinois in honor of this admirable achievement.

Issued by the Governor April 3, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

PROCLAMATIONS

96-135

HELP HANDICAPPED CITIZENS DAY

Whereas, members of the Illinois State Council of the Knights of Columbus will conduct their 28th annual fund drive September 20-21 to benefit our mentally retarded citizens. Last fall, the Knights raised more than \$1.5 million, which was distributed to more than 300 organizations devoted to assisting individuals with mental handicaps; and

Whereas, the Illinois State Council of the Knights of Columbus has provided funds and personal assistance to allow youngsters to participate in the local and statewide Special Olympics programs; and Whereas, the Illinois State Council has provided more than \$3 million to build or reconstruct 23 homes for the mentally retarded in all six diocese of Illinois; and Whereas, since the Illinois State Council of the Knights of Columbus initiated this program, 43 other states have activated similar campaigns to provide much needed financial assistance for the mentally retarded;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim

September 20-21, 1996, as HELP HANDICAPPED CITIZENS DAYS in Illinois and

commend the Knights of Columbus for its generous efforts.

Issued by the Governor April 3, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

Whereas, Illinois statutes provide that there shall be full-time probation services for all counties to provide a continuum of sanctions to increase sentencing options to the judiciary of the state; and

Whereas, the continuum of sanctions provided by Illinois probation for adult and juvenile offenders includes intensive supervision, home confinement, and electronic monitoring among many others; and Whereas, approximately 100,000 adults and juvenile offenders are currently sentenced to such continuum of sanctions and are receiving active probation supervision; and

Whereas, 2,200 dedicated probation and court services officers supervise these adult and juvenile offenders in Illinois;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 10, 1996, as PROBATION OFFICER DAY in Illinois in honor of these dedicated professionals.

Issued by the Governor April 4, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-139

BETTY BOYER DAY

Whereas, Betty Boyer is the founder and publisher of the Charleston Times Courier; and

Whereas, her keen sense of business and news has made the Times Courier an important source of local, national and worldwide news in the Charleston area; and

Whereas, Betty Boyer is revered by her employees and customers because of her commitment to fairness and her sincere interest in the community; and Whereas, because of her high standards and pure ideals, Betty Boyer has had a positive impact on the lives of many; and

PROCLAMATIONS

96-137

PROBATION OFFICER DAY

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Issued by the Governor April 4, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 12, 1996.

96-138

AUCTIONEERS MONTH

Whereas, auctions of real and personal property have always been an influential part of marketing in the United States of America and in countries throughout the world; and

Whereas, the National Auctioneers Association (NAA) seeks to achieve new heights in professionalism for its members and excellent service for the buying public; and Whereas, the NAA endeavors to continually preserve the American free enterprise;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 1996 as AUCTIONEERS MONTH in Illinois and urge all citizens to recognize and honor the many noteworthy contributions that auctioneers are making to our society and economy.

Issued by the Governor March 29, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-139

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Whereas, Betty Boyer is revered by her employees and customers because of her commitment to fairness and her sincere interest in the community; and Whereas, because of her high standards and pure ideals, Betty Boyer has had a positive impact on the lives of many; and

PROCLAMATIONS

Whereas, after 30 years of hard work and dedication, Betty Boyer will retire on April 1, 1996; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 1, 1996, as BETTY BOYER DAY in Illinois. Issued by the Governor March 29, 1996. Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-140 UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LABORATORY SCHOOLS MONTH

Whereas, the Laboratory Schools at the University of Chicago have been in the vanguard of American schools since their founding in 1896 by John Dewey; and Whereas, the Laboratory Schools now occupy several buildings at the University of Chicago and include 1,600 students in nursery school through twelfth grade; and Whereas, the schools developed an innovative approach to education -- learning by doing; and Whereas, students in the schools represent a vast ethnic heritage and have a great enthusiasm for learning; and Whereas, prominent alumni of the schools include playwright Emily Mann, actress Salli Richardson, U.S. arms negotiator Paul Nitze, and others; and Whereas, this year marks 100 years of hands-on education at the Laboratory Schools; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April, 1996 as UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO LABORATORY SCHOOLS MONTH in Illinois. Issued by the Governor March 29, 1996. Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-141 CELEBRATION AND RESEARCH OF CHRISTIAN HERITAGE WEEK

Whereas, men like Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, Patrick Henry and George Mason, along with other great men and women in the history of our country, were Christian statesmen of great caliber and integrity; and Whereas, during September 1996 many Illinois students will learn about the research that has been done regarding Christianity and the famous Christians in the history of this country; and Whereas, research and information about Christian heritage has been done by Christian Heritage Ministries, which is "dedicated to the preservation of America's Christian history;" and Whereas, the Christian Heritage Ministries' celebration of the research of Christian heritage and the dissemination of this information to Illinois' youth will be September 15-21, 1996; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim September 15-21, 1996, as CELEBRATION AND RESEARCH OF CHRISTIAN HERITAGE WEEK in Illinois. Issued by the Governor April 8, 1996. Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

PROCLAMATIONS

96-142 CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH

Whereas, child abuse is the leading cause of death for children under the age of four; and Whereas, child abuse is recognized as an ever increasing problem in today's society which affects educational institutions including prison, health and social systems, as well as the community as a whole; and Whereas, the U.S. Advisory Board on Child Abuse and Neglect appointed by Congress issued a report stating the amount of child abuse in our country constitutes a national emergency; and Whereas, April has been proclaimed as National Child Abuse Prevention Month;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 1996 as CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION MONTH in Illinois. Issued by the Governor April 8, 1996. Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-143 CHILDSERV DAY

Whereas, in its second year of service, ChildServ is a private, non-profit child welfare agency that offers 38 different programs at 17 sites in Cook, DuPage and Lake counties; and Whereas, each year, ChildServ assists 4,000 children and families with an emphasis on the family, community and school as the ChildServ support systems; and Whereas, the main goal of ChildServ is to help children and their families build better, more productive lives; and

Whereas, on May 3, 1996, ChildServ will co-sponsor, with Northern Trust Bank, a benefit concert featuring the Park Ridge Civic Orchestra and the Chicago ChildrenFES Choir; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 3, 1996 as CHILDSERV DAY in Illinois in honor of its service and many accomplishments. Issued by the Governor April 8, 1996. Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-144 HAROLD WASHINGTON DAY

Whereas, Harold Washington served as a state representative from 1965 to 1977. During that time, he was principle author of many bills, including the Consumer Credit Reform Act, 1965; the Witness Protection Act, 1972; and the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday Act, 1972; and Whereas, Harold Washington served as a state senator from 1977 to 1980; and Whereas, from 1980 to 1983, he held a congressional office and was influential in garnering support for the amendment to the Voting Rights Act; and

PROCLAMATIONS

Whereas, from 1983 to his untimely death in 1987, Harold Washington served as the Mayor of Chicago; and

Whereas, Harold Washington's messages inspired people in all communities; and

Whereas, the Chicago Public Library is sponsoring the fifth annual commemorative birthday celebration in honor of Harold Washington with the program theme "Harold Washington - A Man With A Vision;" Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 15, 1996, as HAROLD WASHINGTON DAY in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 8, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-145

NU CITY MINISTRIES WEEK

Whereas, the Nu City Ministries will host its annual session at the Malcolm X College on June 24-29, 1996; and

Whereas, the Nu City Ministries, founded by Dennis E. Cole and Bryant Jones, Sr. in 1994, is a Chicago-based organization committed to upgrading the quality and music administration of various gospel music organizations, songwriters, and singers; and

Whereas, Nu City Ministries is helping to educate the young upcoming artists by preserving gospel music as an art form and serving as a consulting organization for the general public; and

Whereas, Dennis E. Cole and Bryant Jones, Sr. believe and instill in Nu City Ministries the fact that they must be "Committed to Excellence" in all that they do; and

Whereas, Nu City Ministries is comprised of singers from all religious denominations within the Chicagoland area and its surrounding communities; and

Whereas, on January 27, 1996, Nu City Ministries debuted its 7th Live CD on the CGI record label "God is Able;" and

Whereas, Nu City Ministries will boost morale, praise its youth, instill goodness in its adolescents, energize its adults, and electrify its seniors to "Look up and Live!"

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim June 24-29, 1996, as NU CITY MINISTRIES WEEK in Illinois in honor of their continued effort to educate and instill in our citizens the preservation of gospel music as an art form.

Issued by the Governor April 8, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-146

PAW PAW LIONS CLUB DAY

Whereas, the Paw Paw Lions Club is celebrating its 50th anniversary; and

Whereas, this club has been instrumental in activities, events, and causes such as the "Ski for Sight," extra-curricular activities for young children and adults, additions to Rogers Park, and services to the handicapped, just to name a few; and

Whereas, the Paw Paw Lions Club also helps support Lions International by

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helping fund the Lions Foundation, Sight and Hearing Center in Rockford, IL, Illinois "Sight and Sound" sweepstakes, Diabetes Day, Candy Day, Sight First (Crusade against Blindness), and Hurricane Relief; and

Whereas, over the many years, many young adults have gone on to make positive contributions to their community and our state; and

Whereas, it is right and proper that we honor them for their hard work and continued dedication;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 13, 1996, as PAW PAW LIONS CLUB DAY in Illinois in honor of their 50th anniversary and offer my best wishes for continued success on behalf of the citizens of this state.

Issued by the Governor April 8, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-147

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUSE

Whereas, the Holocaust was the state sponsored, systematic persecution and annihilation of European Jewry by Nazi Germany and its collaborators between 1933 and 1945; and

Whereas, Jews were the primary victims--six million were murdered--while many others were also targeted for destruction or decimation for racial, ethnic or national reasons; and

Whereas, 1996 marks the 50th anniversary of the international Military Tribunal's trial at Nuremberg of 22 major Nazi leaders, and the continuation of subsequent military tribunals at Nuremberg as well as in other Allied-occupied sectors of Germany, to try additional Nazi criminals; and

Whereas, the charter for the Nuremberg Trials established, for the first time in international law, that crimes against humanity as well as crimes against peace and war crimes were punishable, thus making the individuals who were responsible for promulgating government policies that resulted in aggressive war and genocide accountable for their actions; and

Whereas, Americans recognize that, in addition to the need for international law to provide judicial accountability for crimes against humanity, each citizen is responsible for eternal vigilance against all tyranny; and

Whereas, April 16, 1996, has been designated, pursuant to an Act of Congress, as a Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Holocaust, known internationally as Yom Hashoah;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 14-21, 1996, as DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF THE VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST and urge all citizens to collectively and individually strive to overcome bigotry, hatred and indifference through learning, tolerance and remembrance.

Issued by the Governor April 9, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-148

MOTORCYCLE AWARENESS MONTH

Whereas, Illinois is a national leader in motorcycle education; and

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Whereas, the Illinois Department of Transportation has been conducting the Illinois Cycle Rider Safety Training Program since 1976; and Whereas, the program is supported by state motorcycle registration fees and has been responsible for training more than 129,000 cyclists; and Whereas, there is a need to enhance public awareness of the increased presence of motorcyclists on our roadways; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 1996 as MOTORCYCLE AWARENESS MONTH in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 9, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-149

COSMOPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH WEEK

Whereas, Cosmopolitan Community Church of Chicago has been an icon of religious and community leadership, serving for 74 years of continuous and committed service to the community and State of Illinois, forging and supporting progressive social and economic principles; and Whereas, Cosmopolitan Community Church made an informed decision to expand and brighten up the Block of 53rd and Wabash; and Whereas, in 1994, Cosmopolitan Community Church broke ground and began the expansion of its church and community complex--bringing jobs and economic opportunity to the area and city; and Whereas, Reverend Henry O. Hardy, a national platform speaker, radio and TV program host, prolific pastor, and visionary, lead the congregation in the construction undertaking; and Whereas, he is now opening the church's doors wider to demonstrate and minister to the spiritual, educational, social, and economic needs of its members and community; and Whereas, it is right and proper to acknowledge the Cosmopolitan Community Church for its hard work and efforts;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 14-21, 1996, as COSMOPOLITAN COMMUNITY CHURCH WEEK in Illinois and urge all Illinoisans to support such programs through participation and recommitment to their communities and neighborhoods.

Issued by the Governor April 10, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-150

MEDICAL LABORATORY WEEK

Whereas, there are approximately 265,000 certified laboratory personnel, including pathologists, medical technologists, medical laboratory scientists, specialists and technicians practicing preventive medicine in more than 12,000 medical laboratories in the United States; and Whereas, these highly trained and dedicated health professionals make an invaluable contribution to quality health care and save countless lives each day by providing reliable laboratory test results required for the prevention, detection, diagnosis and treatment of disease; and Whereas, laboratory medicine is an honorable profession with dedicated

PROCLAMATIONS

practitioners who should be recognized by all individuals as vital to the high standards of health care enjoyed in the United States; Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 14-20, 1996, as MEDICAL LABORATORY WEEK in Illinois. Issued by the Governor April 10, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-151 TOBY ECKERT DAY

Whereas, Toby Eckert has reported news on state government, politics and elections as a member of the statehouse press corps since 1990; and

Whereas, Toby Eckert, since 1988, has imparted his wisdom and perspective through the pages of the Peoria Journal-Star; and Whereas, Toby has reported on many important public policy issues during those years, including education, welfare reform, business reforms and the "jackrock bill;" and

Whereas, Toby has excelled under the tutelage of veteran newsman Bill O'Connell; and Whereas, Toby could learn a few things from his father, Lee, who is one of my most ardent supporters in Southwestern Illinois; and

Whereas, Toby and his wife, Amy, are leaving Springfield and the Prairie State to be supplanted Illinoisans in the land of Hoosiers; and Whereas, Brenda and I wish them happiness and good fortune in their future endeavors;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 10, 1996, as TOBY ECKERT DAY in Illinois in honor of his journalistic integrity and his dedicated service to his readers.
Issued by the Governor April 10, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-152 NURSING HOME WEEK

Whereas, the long-term care facilities in Illinois are dedicated to providing the very finest in health care for our convalescent, aged and chronically ill citizens; and Whereas, the dedication has been forcefully demonstrated through continual striving to upgrade standards of care and improve service; and Whereas, member facilities of the Illinois Health Care Association and the Association itself are sponsoring many "Caring for Life" activities in observance of National Nursing Home Week beginning May 12, 1996;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 12-18, 1996, as NURSING HOME WEEK in Illinois and commend those that maintain the high standard of care that long-term facilities are providing in Illinois. Issued by the Governor April 11, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-153

VOLUNTEER WEEK

Whereas, our nation built upon a spirit of volunteerism, and the talents

PROCLAMATIONS

and energies of American volunteers continue to be one of our greatest resources; and

Whereas, America cannot depend on government alone to solve all of its societal problems; and

Whereas, volunteerism is increasingly recognized as an important partner with government and industry in doing the work of the nation; and

Whereas, the active involvement of citizens in Illinois is needed today more than ever to combat growing human and social problems, to renew our belief that these problems can be solved, and to strengthen our sense of community; and

Whereas, volunteering offers all citizens--young and old--the opportunity to participate in the life of their community and lend their talents and resources, making change possible, to address some of the major issues facing our state; and

Whereas, it is fitting for all citizens to join in this celebration of our rich volunteer heritage and give special recognition to the dedicated volunteers and volunteer programs that contribute immeasurably to communities throughout Illinois;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 21-27, 1996, as VOLUNTEER WEEK in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 11, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

ARTS IN EDUCATION SPRING CELEBRATION MONTHS

Whereas, the Peoria County Regional Superintendent of Schools office is committed to the establishment and continuation of school programs that provide students with the opportunity to achieve academic excellence; and

Whereas, the Peoria County Regional Superintendent of Schools office is committed to support the development and promotion of fine arts and applied arts programs; and

Whereas, the Arts in Education Spring Celebration, held at the Peoria County Courthouse, provides a venue for students in grades K-12 to showcase their works and talents; and

Whereas, the 1996 Arts in Education Spring Celebration will be April 22-May 24, 1996;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April and May 1996 as ARTS IN EDUCATION SPRING CELEBRATION MONTHS in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 12, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-155
LONG-TERM CARE NURSES WEEK

Whereas, long-term care nurses in the State of Illinois have committed themselves to provide the highest quality of care to the young, old and disabled of our state; and

Whereas, long-term care nurses are faced with ever increasing medical demands to rehabilitate and provide the best possible quality of life for their

PROCLAMATIONS

residents; and

Whereas, more than 1,000 licensed long-term care and extended care facilities will continue to look to long-term care nurses for support and leadership; and

Whereas, the Illinois Health Care Association, representing more than 430 of the state's long-term care providers along with the Extended Care Nurses Association, declares May 6-12, 1996, as Illinois' Long-Term Care Nurses Week.

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 6-12, 1996, as LONG-TERM CARE NURSES WEEK in Illinois to celebrate the continued dedication nurses provide to quality long-term care.

Issued by the Governor April 12, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-156
MANUFACTURED HOUSING MONTH

Whereas, housing affordability is a major concern for all the citizens of the State of Illinois; and

Whereas, innovative construction methods, attractive financing, and a desire for quality housing have increased the demand for manufactured homes; and

Whereas, at approximately one-half the cost of site-built housing, manufactured housing offers a safe, attractive, and affordable avenue to home ownership for Illinois residents; and

Whereas, the Illinois Manufactured Housing Association continues to focus the attention of the citizens of this state on innovative land planning, product technology, community development, and consumer awareness; and

Whereas, as an integral part of the housing needs of the state that can no longer be overlooked by local governments, the association continues to focus the attention of local and state governments, as well as that of the consumer, on the pioneering and ever expanding efforts of the manufactured housing industry to assume its role in the affordable housing solution and the desirability of this type of home ownership during May;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 1996 as MANUFACTURED HOUSING MONTH in Illinois and I encourage the furtherance of innovative housing concepts for the benefit and comfort of our citizens.

Issued by the Governor April 12, 1996.

Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

96-157
MS DINNER OF CHAMPIONS DAY/MS AWARENESS MONTH

Whereas, multiple sclerosis (MS), a neurological disease of the central nervous system, is the number one disabling disease of men and women between the ages of 20 and 40; and

Whereas, each year, 10,000 new cases of MS are diagnosed and an estimated 350,000 people nationwide have MS; and

Whereas, through contributions and fundraising events such as the MS Dinner of Champions, the Chicago Greater Illinois Chapter of the National MS Society seeks to increase public awareness and financial support for research,

PROCLAMATIONS

programs and services for the 10,000 people in Illinois who have MS; and Whereas, the MS Dinner of Champions recognizes individuals such as civic honoree Richard M. Daley, entertainment honoree Smokey Robinson, corporate honoree WLS-TV Channel 7, and sports honoree Gary Barnett; Whereas, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim May 14, 1996, as MS DINNER OF CHAMPIONS DAY and May 1996 as MS AWARENESS MONTH in Illinois.

Issued by the Governor April 12, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996

PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK / PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES DAY

Whereas, professional secretaries contribute to the strong economic climate throughout Illinois; and

Whereas, professional secretaries in business, education, and government ensure work-force productivity; and

Whereas, the professionalism and leadership of these secretaries enhance commerce in our state;

Therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim April 21-27, 1996, as PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES WEEK and April 24, 1996, as PROFESSIONAL SECRETARIES DAY in Illinois in recognition of these hard-working individuals and the contributions they make to the business community.

Issued by the Governor April 12, 1996.
Filed by the Secretary of State April 19, 1996.

<div

Whereas, Roberta Joan Hardy will retire from the Illinois Department of Public Aid on April 30, 1996, after 44 years of devoted service to the people of the State of Illinois; and

Whereas, Roberta Joan Hardy has most recently served as Chief of the Bureau of Comprehensive Health Services in the Division of Medical Programs of the Illinois Department of Public Aid; and

Whereas, Roberta Joan Hardy has throughout her career worked tirelessly to improve the health of Illinois' poorest and most vulnerable children; and

Whereas, Roberta Joan Hardy has been personally committed to providing the best possible service to the clients of the Department; and

Whereas, Roberta Joan Hardy has fostered among her staff a strong ethic of providing courteous, professional support to Medical Assistance providers; and

Whereas, Roberta Joan Hardy is without peer in her understanding of the Illinois Medical Assistance Program; and

Whereas, Roberta Joan Harry's good will, knowledge and unflagging dedication will be missed by her colleagues throughout the state; therefore, I, Jim Edgar, Governor of the State of Illinois, proclaim

April 30, 1996, as ROBERTA JOAN HARDY DAY in Illinois in honor of her many contributions to the citizens of this state.
Issued by the Governor April 12, 1996.

Rules acted upon during the quarter of April 1 through June 30, 1996 are listed in the Issues Index by Title number, Part number and issue number. For example, 50 Ill. Adm. Code 952 published in Issue 2 will be listed as 50-952-2. Inquiries about the Issues Index may be directed to the Administrative Code Division at 217-782-4414 or jnatale@ccgate.sos.state.il.us (Internet address).

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Check Visa Discover Card Number: _____
Expiration Date: _____ Signature _____

(IF CHANGE OF ADDRESS, PLEASE LIST THE OLD AND NEW ADDRESS:

**_____
(NAME) (PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT)**

**_____
(ADDRESS)**

**_____
(CITY) (STATE) (ZIP CODE) (TELEPHONE NUMBER)**

**GEORGE H. RYAN
SECRETARY OF STATE**

**Address:
Index Department
111 E. Monroe
Springfield, IL 62756**

